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REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1885-86.



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REPORT
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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1. *General Remarks.*—The general summary of events in the Central India Agency was, in the last report, carried down to Christmas, 1885, and the present preliminary report covers the whole of the year 1886. Although the observations of the Agent to the Governor-General are thus in advance of the body of the report, yet the advantage is unquestionable of bringing the review of events up to the date of the submission of the report which has been unavoidably delayed.

2. I have so lately reviewed the general progress of Central India during the five years that I have had the honor to administer it, that it will be sufficient, on the present occasion, to note the events of importance which have occurred in the larger States, and these have been of great and unusual interest.

3. *Gwalior.*—Since the last report the whole aspect of Gwalior affairs has changed. The close of 1885 saw the announcement in Darbar, by His Excellency the Viceroy, of the restoration to Maharaja Sindia of the famous fortress which overlooks his capital, and the abandonment of the British Cantonment of Morar in exchange for the fort and town of Jhansi. The necessary arrangements for the surrender of the fortress and evacuation of the cantonment took less time than was expected, and on the 10th March the keys of the fort were surrendered to the Maharaja's officials, he being too ill to attend the ceremony. Sindia never had the satisfaction of visiting his recovered fortress; his health rapidly became worse, and the severity of his symptoms were aggravated by his refusal to accept or follow competent medical advice. Feeling himself dying, he left Gwalior to bathe in the Ganges, from which he with difficulty reached his capital where he expired on the 20th June, three days after his hereditary rival, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. Sindia left one legitimate son, 10 years of age, an amiable, clever and high-spirited child, who promises exceedingly well.

4. Immediately after the Maharaja's death, I visited Gwalior and submitted to Government proposals for the future administration of the State, which have been approved and are working satisfactorily. The decision of the Government was to leave this Mahratta State under Native administrators, to

continue in office Sir Ganpat Rao, K.C.S.I., the Minister of the late Maharaja, and in whom he had great confidence, supporting him by a Council composed of the most intelligent officials and the principal nobles of the State. This body consists of two immediate relatives of the Maharaja, two military members for the due control of the army, which in Gwalior is large and well disciplined, and three for miscellaneous Administrative Departments. The authority of the British Resident has been distinctly insisted upon in the same manner as was provided for on a former occasion in the Treaty of 1844, and the Council are bound to act upon his advice whenever such shall be offered. The guardianship of the young Maharaja, and the care of his health and education, is a special object of the solicitude of the Government. An English medical officer has been appointed with full and responsible control in all matters regarding his health, while an English tutor will be appointed when the child is somewhat older.

5. It has taken some time to get the Council into working order and to fairly start on the path of progress, but it may be hoped that, the departure having been taken, a rapid change will be visible. Up to the present time, the administration of the Gwalior State has been far from satisfactory. The assessments in the Northern and Eastern Districts are so high as to drive the peasants to emigrate. Nothing has been spent on irrigation or public works, while there are many districts destitute of the simplest appliances of civilization; without roads or bridges, schools, dispensaries, jails, lock-ups or civil buildings of any description. The massive buildings of former rulers of the country have everywhere been allowed to fall into ruin, and nothing has taken their place, while corruption and injustice were the rule of the law Courts. The police were few and badly paid, and everything that could be squeezed from the people was sent to the capital. The result is, that while the Gwalior State possesses abundance of accumulated treasure, it is in so neglected a condition, and so unprovided with everything which is associated with civilised administration, that it will require the utmost energy and independence on the part of the Council to restore its prosperity and place it within the category of well-governed principalities. Many schemes of public works have already been submitted to the Council, considered by them, and accepted, and will be taken in hand so soon as competent Engineer officers are procurable. Several hundred miles of metalled road opening out important wheat districts and acting as feeders to railways, are about to be commenced. Important public buildings in the cities of Gwalior and Ujjain, a first class hospital, a college, *serai* and other public buildings, will be constructed. The salaries of officials have been revised and raised wherever it has been necessary. A Mahratta gentleman of high judicial attainments and honorable reputation, Srinawasa Rao, has been placed at the head of the Judicial Department of the State. A scheme has been suggested to the Council for entirely separating judicial from executive functions. The numbers of the police have been increased, and their pay has been raised. Transit duties have been abolished throughout the territory. Reductions in the assessments of the most distressed districts have already been sanctioned by the Council on the instalments now due, and a careful revision will be at once taken in hand by Sintoba Timukh, the most experienced Revenue Member of the Council. In the Malwa Districts, village irrigation works, at a cost of from eight to nine lakhs of rupees, spread over the term of the Maharaja's minority, are under discussion, recoverable in reasonable instalments from the people, and the first instalment for these works of R60,000 has been placed in the hand of the Governor of Malwa. Much in many other directions has been done, but this statement will suffice to show that a determined effort has been made to so inaugurate the new administration of the Gwalior State, that by the

time the young Chief attains his majority, Gwalior may not be behind any part of British India in respect to communications, administrative appliances, and general prosperity and contentment. The Council fully understand what is expected of them, and the President, Sir Ganpat Rao, and the members have shown every disposition to act with the zeal, energy and intelligence that is essential to success.

6. The close of the year has seen the successful termination of the negotiations for the transfer to the British Government of the district immediately adjoining Jhansi in exchange for villages of equal value more to the north.

7. *Indore*.—On the 17th June, died Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., after a prolonged illness. Like Sindia, he had always refused scientific English medical treatment, and, indeed, counted for little the skill of learned Eastern or Yunâni physicians.

8. I attended the funeral ceremonies of the Maharaja, with the whole of the Agency Staff, in order to pay the last mark of respect to his memory. The heir-apparent had been some time before invested with full powers to carry on the administration during his father's ill-health, and the death of the Chief caused no break in the continuity of work. The recognition, by the Government of India, of the new Maharaja was promptly accorded, and his formal installation took place on the 10th July, on which occasion the young Chief, Shivaji Rao Holkar, twenty-six years of age, announced the abolition of transit duties throughout Indore territory—a measure of importance and good promise—seeing that there was no part of India in which these obnoxious dues had been levied more rigidly than in Indore. In successive Annual Reports I have alluded to the injury and inconvenience caused to trade by these dues, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that they have at last been removed.

9. The conditions of the Indore State have, as in Gwalior, so entirely changed by the death of the old Chief, that there is little advantage in discussing the work and the complaints of the past, while there is every reason to hope that the young Holkar will administer his State with liberality and discretion. He has so far shown a cordial and friendly spirit towards all British authorities, and a desire to appoint men of character and education to the highest appointments in his service. Several men who have played a prominent part in the Indore history of the past generation, have been compelled to leave. Among these is Nana Moroji, the late Minister who, for two years, had conducted the State affairs with much intelligence, and who was a gentleman of the highest character, and for whom I entertain much esteem and respect. He did not, however, obtain the confidence of the new Chief, and in his place has been appointed Dewan Ragunath Rao of the Madras Service, who was formerly for a time Minister at Indore under the late Chief, and who bears a high character for ability and integrity. Sakaram Martand, the Commander of the Forces, and Ram Chunder Vithal, ordinarily known as Ramji, and Dhondo Sham Rao, Chief Justice, have all been compelled to retire from office. The second of these, a gentleman of great ability, and whose work has been highly approved by successive Agents to the Governor-General, I have appointed Secretary to the Council of Regency at Gwalior, where he is giving great satisfaction. Lala Baijnath, of the North-Western Provinces Service, was, on my recommendation, appointed Chief Justice, and his high attainments will be of much advantage to the Judicial Department.

10. It is to be hoped that the Maharaja will not be content with obtaining the services of competent officials, but will himself pay attention to the administration and development of his State, in which public works, except in

the matter of irrigation, which the late Maharaja promoted for revenue purposes, have been generally neglected, especially in the matter of communications and public buildings.

11. It was not to be expected that the new régime should be set up in Indore without wounding some susceptibilities, and causing some heartburning, but the Maharaja has treated his relatives with great consideration, and has proposed for his half-brother a most liberal allowance and jagir, which he has not up to the present time thought fit to accept.

12. *Bhopal*.—At the close of 1885, the affairs of the Bhopal State were in a state of so much confusion, and the officials nominally conducting the administration were so unable to perform the work, that Her Highness the Begum approved the temporary deputation of Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, C.I.E., a Muhammadan gentleman of standing and experience, as Prime Minister, until such time as an English Minister whom she desired, and for whom she had petitioned the Government, should be available. The Nawab arrived at Bhopal in the beginning of January 1886, and, after leaving him some weeks to master the situation, I returned to Bhopal, and in communication with him, and all the principal officials of the State, drew up a programme of reforms in all departments of administration, which were freely accepted, after some discussion and amendment, by Her Highness the Begum. This important document, which forms the charter of the rights of the people of Bhopal, swept away many existing evils, and introduced many improvements. It separated the judicial and police which had been united in the same hands; it freed the Law Courts from the intervention of executive authority, and provided for the administration of Muhammadan law according to the wishes of the great mass of the Muhammadan population. It removed vexatious restrictions on the private liberty of individuals, allowed free entry to, or egress from, the city without the use of passports, removed the jails from police control, recited the duties and rates of pay of important appointments, and gave the Minister budget control over the expenditure.

13. This declaration of rights was notified by me in the presence of Her Highness in full Darbar on the 20th February 1886, and was received with the greatest satisfaction by the whole population.

14. The Begum visited Calcutta in March 1886, remaining there for some time, and had several interviews with His Excellency the Viceroy. Her earnest desire was to obtain an English Minister, as, in the peculiar circumstances of Bhopal, she did not think that a Native would be able to conduct the administration with success. The Government of India were unwilling to appoint a European Minister to a Native State, but, in deference to the continued requests of the Begum, sanction was at last accorded, and, after much consideration, the appointment of Colonel H. C. E. Ward, of the Central Provinces Commission, was announced. He joined the appointment in July, and has succeeded, by the exercise of much patience and tact, in winning the confidence of the Begum and the respect of the inhabitants. Slow improvement is being made, and the vast accumulation of arrears is being disposed of. The land revenue is being revised under the superintendence of Fakir Syed Burhan-ud-din, son of a distinguished Punjab notable, while the customs duties have been reduced and revised. The old rate by mileage, which made the ordinary export and import duties equivalent to a heavy transit duty, has been abolished for a simple *ad valorem* rate. After the abolition of transit duties by the Indore and Gwalior States, I invited the Begum to follow the excellent example set by these Mahratta Darbars, and she generously acceded to the request, and transit

duties were abolished throughout Bhopal on the 1st October. Trade is practically free from these imposts throughout Central India, except in some of the smaller States of the Western Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies, where action has been taken for their abolition. The Maharaja of Dhar, the last State of any importance where they are still levied, has promised to remove them at a Darbar which will be shortly held.

15. *Dewas States*.—Several changes occurred in the administration of these petty States during the year. Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, who had undertaken the management of the principality of the elder branch, retired after some months, finding the difficulties and obstruction he met with on the part of the Chief and his officials were greater than, at his time of life, he was justified in incurring. He had been appointed at the request of the Raja, and with his assent he resigned an ungrateful and difficult duty. As his successor, Mr. Kunte, Judge of the Indore District of Nimar, was selected by me, a young man of much energy and character, and so far he has done well. About the same time, Srinavasa Rao, Judge of the Indore Sudder Court, was appointed Minister to the junior Raja in the room of Mir Shahamat Ali, who has at last retired from active service. Srinavasa has done exceedingly well at Dewas, and it is a matter of regret that I have been obliged to withdraw him to fill a post of still higher responsibility and usefulness at Gwalior, where his high character for intelligence and integrity promise excellent results in the much-required reform of judicial procedure in that State.

16. *Western Malwa Agency*.—There is nothing of great importance to record with reference to the States of the Western Malwa Agency. The arrangements under which the debts of the Nawab of Jaora are being paid off, with the assistance of a Government loan, are working fairly well, and the Nawab has, in spite of many temptations to extravagance, adhered with some closeness to the lines that have been laid down.

17. In Rutlam, the ill-health of the Raja had, for some months, necessitated his almost complete retirement from public business. He has, however, now recovered his health and is able to again conduct his administration.

18. The little State of Sailana, which last year gave much trouble, has been quietly and well administered during the past year, by a new Minister more agreeable to the Raja.

19. The Bhil population has been, on the whole, quiet, and this in spite of indifferent harvests. Lately there have been isolated riots in Jhabua, which are now under enquiry. They do not appear to be of any political importance.

20. The Thakur of Jaknaoda still continues to administer the little principality of Ali Rajpur with discretion and success, and the Dewan of Jhabua has continued, in spite of many difficulties, to hold his own and save his Chief from serious trouble.

21. *Baghelkhand Agency*.—The Rewah State has continued to be supervised by Major D. W. K. Barr, succeeded, on his departure on furlough, by Major Martelli. The young Maharaja, now 10 years of age, has made good progress in his studies, and promises well. The revenue of the State increases but slowly owing to the paucity of population, any development of revenue by enhanced assessment being difficult. Efforts have been made to induce cultivators from the over-populated districts of the north-west to take up land on favorable terms in Rewah, but the experiment has been a failure. It has not been found possible to induce cultivators of industrious habits to emigrate, and

the few who have responded to the very favorable offers made them, have been undesirable acquisitions.

22. The line of railway from Kutni to the Umaria coal-mines is now complete, and there is every hope that the Rewah-revenues will profit as largely by this work as the general commerce of the peninsula. It is of the first importance to continue this important mineral line to Bilaspur in the Central Provinces, opening out the corn-producing regions of the south. An able and interesting report on Rewah, during the superintendency, has been lately written by Major D. W. K. Barr. It is a record of much good and honest work; and the present condition of Rewah contrasts most favorably with its position under the late Maharaja.

23. *Bundelkhand Agency.*—In Bundelkhand there is little of importance to note. The Bijawar State has sunk still further into bankruptcy, and stringent measures have been necessary to place its administration in even decent order.

24. I lately visited Urchha, the ancient capital of the Tehri State, to confer on the Maharaja, in full Darbar, the title of "*Sir Amad-i-Raja-i-Bundelkhand*," "Chief of the Princes of Bundelkhand," which had been bestowed upon him by the Viceroy in acknowledgment of his high hereditary position, as well as the justice and intelligence with which he governed his State. The ceremony was a most imposing one, and the Maharaja had invited to witness it all the European officers of the neighbouring station of Jhansi.

25. A son and heir has been born to the Maharaja of Datia, and the petty, though ancient, Beronda State has passed by death into the hands of a distant collateral of the late Chief.

26. *Dacoity.*—In my last Annual Report I alluded to the increased prevalence of dacoity in Central India, and during the past year I have been compelled to take energetic measures for its repression in the Eastern Districts of Gwalior, and in the Bundelkhand States of Datia and Kanyadhana. Maharaja Sindia had withdrawn most of his troops to the capital for military exercises, and then falling into serious ill-health no one had sufficient authority to restore the troops to their former positions. The consequence was that, finding the country unprotected, bands of robbers arose on every side till the complaints which reached me were too frequent to be disregarded. High officials in Datia and Kanyadhana were accused of conniving with Gwalior officials in shielding and harbouring dacoits. The Gwalior Darbar were, however, quite ready to take prompt and energetic action, and, supported by detachments of the Central India Horse and Bhopal Battalion, they have, during the past year, done excellent service and have distinguished themselves by killing or capturing almost all the notorious dacoit leaders. On the occasion of the accession of the young Maharaja, I took the opportunity to offer an amnesty to all those proclaimed offenders who had not been prominent in the disorders, and strong pressure was brought to bear on the Datia and Kanyadhana States by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, to ensure their servants working in sympathy with the Gwalior officials. The result has been a great success and a marked diminution in violent crime. I have further induced the Council of Regency at Gwalior to considerably strengthen the military posts in the Eastern Districts, where the country is of a broken and difficult character and the people of a singularly bold and turbulent disposition. So much so, indeed, that it is only of late years that Maharaja Sindia was able to collect revenue from them without a show of armed force.

27. *Medical.*—The proceedings of the Medical Department, as dealt with in the report of the Administrative Medical Officer at the Residency, are worthy

of notice. The Indore Hospital is now one of the largest, most popular and most successful medical institutions in the country, and no experts visit it without being astonished at the large number of operations performed, and the very high percentage of success that attends them. Patients of every class visit the hospital from great distances, and there is no institution in Central India which is of more extended usefulness. The medical school attached to the hospital was in danger of collapse, owing to the threatened withdrawal by the late Maharaja of the monthly grant which he had made for its support. This calamity was, however, averted. Maharaja Shivaji Rao liberally consented to continue his father's subscription, and at the same time I procured the co-operation of the Gwalior and Bhopal States, who now contribute equally with Indore to the school, which has been increased and placed on a more efficient and solid basis. The students trained at this institution bear a high reputation, and it is capable of fully supplying the medical requirements of Central India. The treatment of eye diseases, and the percentage of success, is worthy of remark, as also are the results of the operation of lithotrity in the case of children, the advantages of which have been much questioned by English Surgeons of great repute, but which the practice of the Indore Hospital clearly shows to be in the highest degree advantageous. During the year several new dispensaries have been opened in Gwalior, Bhopal and the States of the Bhopawar Agency.

28. *Education*.—The only educational institution calling for special remark is the Rajkumar College, Indore, which has throughout the year been ably conducted by Mr. Johnstone. The late Maharaja Holkar gave a sum of ₹10,000 for a boarding house, to be called after his name, and his son and successor had added between ₹4,000 and ₹5,000 for its furnishing and completion. The Daly Hall of the College was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy last year, and has since been completed.

29. *Opium*.—The depression in the opium trade has continued throughout this year with a slight recovery during the latter months. The final reports, which close the year 1886, show that the total exports to Bombay for China during the last nine months of the year were 32,684 chests. This, as compared with 28,259 chests during the closing nine months of 1885, shows a considerable increase, but this represents no improvement in the price. The rate at Bombay per chest, on the last day of 1885, was ₹1,195 for new opium, and ₹1,225 for old. The prices on the 31st December 1886 show a reduction on these low rates, and were ₹1,126 and ₹1,200 respectively. The continued depression in the opium trade is causing much anxiety to Native Chiefs, who see the principal source of their revenue in danger of decaying, while there is immediate loss and ruin to Malwa cultivators. The Native Darbars try to avoid reduction in their rates for opium lands, and compel the cultivators to pay the same rental for lands, the produce of which has enormously fallen in price. The consequence is great distress and general complaint. The new Minister of Indore, Dewan Ragunath Rao, has realised the danger, and is endeavouring to persuade the Darbar to sanction remissions of revenue which will be otherwise irrecoverable, and, in Gwalior, I have persuaded the Council of Regency to adopt immediate measures to mitigate the general agricultural distress.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
*Agent to the Governor-General
 for Central India.*

INDORE RESIDENCY,
 The 18th January 1887.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during 1885-86.

	Days.
July	12
August	7
September	30
October	21
November	8
December	21
January	31
February	28
March	13
	<hr/>
TOTAL	. 171

CHAPTER II.

JUDICIAL.

1. No Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended during the year to this Agency.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1329-I., dated 30th April 1885, the following Acts were extended to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Central India :—

Act XXVII of 1860.

Act X of 1865 (Indian Succession Act).

Act XI of 1865 (Small Cause Court Act).

Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees Act).

Act I of 1872 (Evidence Act).

Act IX of 1872 (Contract Act).

Act III of 1877 (Registration Act).

Act I of 1879 (Stamp Act).

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration Act).

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code).

3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1333-I., dated 30th April 1885, the Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow and Neemuch were, *ex officio*, invested with the powers of Small Cause Court and District Judge for the Holkar State Railway and the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway respectively, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the powers of a High Court with respect to these limits.

4. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1494-I., dated 14th May 1885, Act XIV of 1882 was extended to Indore Residency, and the Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General was invested with the powers of a District Judge within the Indore Residency, and the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General was invested with the powers of an Appellate Court, and the Agent to the Governor-General with the powers of a High Court in respect thereto.

5. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1496-I., dated 14th May 1885, Act XIV of 1882 was extended to the Cantonment of Mhow and the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General was invested with powers of an Appellate Court, and the Agent to the Governor-General with powers of a High Court with respect to cases decided in Mhow under this Act, with retrospective effect from 1st January 1883.

6. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1687-I., dated 26th May 1885, the Agent to the Governor-General was authorised to confirm (capital) sentences passed by a Court of Session.

7. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3108-I., dated 10th September 1885, jurisdiction within lands occupied by the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway in Rewah State was vested in the Central Provinces Administration.

8. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3684, dated 30th October 1885, jurisdiction within lands known as Umaria Coal Fields in Rewah State was invested in the Central Provinces Administration.

9. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3726-I., dated 3rd November 1885, the following Acts were extended to the Sirdarpur Cantonment in Bhopawar Agency :—

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code).

Act VI of 1869 (Whipping Act).

Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code).

10. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3728-I., dated 3rd October 1885, the Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, was invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 3rd class, within the limits of Sirdarpur Cantonment.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

I.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

* *N. B.*—One case and one person were erroneously shewn as pending last year by Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Nature of Crimes.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1884-85.		INSTITUTED DURING 1885-86.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1885-86.		TOTAL.		WHIP. PED.		TRANSFERRED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISDEMEANORS PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT.		TOTAL.		Average duration of cases.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
COURTS OF POLITICAL AGENTS AND OTHER OFFICERS, EXCLUDING CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.	3	1	16	11	19	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	3	8	5	3	3	19	13	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	5
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	25	11	1,220	701	1,246	802	2	2	1	...	15	10	421	269	746	493	60	28	1,245	802	21	18	32	15	4	3	475	202	214	105	746	493	10'05
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	30	8	933	499	963	507	...	...	...	...	16	12	408	179	508	303	32	13	903	507	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	55	10	2,153	1,200	2,208	1,309	2	2	...	...	31	22	827	449	1,254	796	92	41	2,208	1,309	40	41	32	15	4	3	763	461	379	270	1,254	796	8'05
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	55	10	3,857	2,207	3,912	2,226	2	2	...	...	31	22	1,062	505	2,723	1,596	132	41	3,912	2,226	46	41	32	15	4	3	2,258	1,257	383	280	2,723	1,596	6'36

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.		No. of Persons.	No. of Days.	Average No. of Days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (High Court)	...	...	...	...
	Resident, Gwalior	16	16	1	16
	Political Agent, Bhopal	159	159	1	159
	„ District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	...	...
	Political Agent, Bundelkhand	121	25	0.20	54
	„ „ Baghelkhand	14	14	1	14
	„ „ Western Malwa	88	628	7.13	29
	„ „ Bhopawar	92	236	2.56	53
	First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	94	94	1	94
	Political Assistant, Gooona (District Magistrate)	44	50	1.14	10
	2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	206	206	1	206
	First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	13	13	1	13
	District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	...	...	...
	Superintendent, Central India, Agency Jail (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	...	...
	Superintendent, Jail, Agar	...	...	...	...
	„ „ Gooona	...	...	...	...
	„ „ Nowgong	...	...	...	...
	„ „ Sehore	...	...	...	...
} Magistrate 3rd Class		...	...	...	...
Officer Commanding at Satna (Magistrate, 2nd Class)		...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar („ „)		632	632	1	632
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur (Magistrate 2nd Class)		99	99	1	99
Kamashdar, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd Class)		168	168	1	168
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps for Sirdarpur (Magistrate, 3rd Class)		...	...	...	...
District Superintendent Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bhopal State Railway)		...	...	...	...
Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd Class)		74	74	1	74
TOTAL		1,820	2,414	1.32	1,621
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)		282	883	3.131	107
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (2nd Class Magistrate)		...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar (District Magistrate)		337	337	1	337
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch (District Magistrate)		333	428	1.28	238
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong (District Magistrate)		274	308	1.12	240
TOTAL		1,226	1,956	1.59	922
GRAND TOTAL		3,046	4,370	1.43	2,543

11. There were 2,226 cases for disposal this year, against 2,528 for the previous year, and 2,217 for 1883-84. Of these cases 1,424, including 917 for breach of Cantonment Regulations, were disposed of by Cantonment Magistrates.

12. In the Courts of Political Agents there were 12 cases of murder as against 23 of last year. There were 13 cases of culpable homicide, 25 of dacoity, 5 of receiving stolen property and 5 of highway robbery as compared with last year, when there were 46 cases of dacoity, and 22 of receiving stolen property. There is a marked decrease which cannot, however, be attributed to decrease in crime. The average duration of cases in Courts other than those of Cantonment Magistrates was 10.05 days, being especially high, 9.693 days in

the Court of the Political Agent, Bhopawar. In Cantonment Magistrates' Courts the average duration of cases other than breaches of Cantonment Regulations was 6·47 days.

13. Three thousand and forty-six witnesses attended the Courts during the year, the average number of days they were detained is 143.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Class of Court.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1885-86.				
		Pending at close of 1884-85.	Filed during 1885-86.	Total.	Disposed of during 1885-86.	Pending at close of 1885-86.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of Suits.	Average duration of Cases.	Average value of Suits.	
RESIDENT, GWALIOR .	Regular Suits	1	1	2	1	1	R a.p. 3 12 0	R a.p. 0 6 0	1'00	R a.p. 3 12 0	
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL.	{ Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees	5 9	28 18	33 27	16 21	17 6	9,415 2 3 0,130 6 0	38 11 4 4 13 0	64'00 160'57	598 7 1 291 14 9	
POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHELKHAND.	{ Regular Suits . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND.	{ Regular Suits . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, WESTERN MALWA.	{ Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees	3 2	44 16	47 18	34 13	13 5	1,741 2 3 598 3 0	4 3 6 0 2-7	43'50 71'23	51 3 4 40 0 3	
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL.	{ Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees	9 ...	81 ...	90 ...	87 ...	3 ...	2,356 5 5 ...	2 3 10 ...	35'97 ...	27 1 4 ...	
POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA.	{ Regular Suits	2	68	70	69	1	4,803 2 3	4 3 11	23'13	69 9 9	
TOTAL { Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees		20 11	222 34	242 45	207 34	35 11	18,319 8 2 0,723 9 0	6 0 11 3 0 7	30'09 126'41	88 8 0 197 14 4	
CIVIL JUDGE, INDORE RESIDENCY. (Powers of a District Court.)	{ Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees	68 7	179 123	247 135	190 130	57 5	15,002 15 2 9,798 2 4	5 1 5 0 4 2	41'63 2'00	78 15-5 75 5 11	
SUPERINTENDENT, HORE BAZAAR. (Powers to hear Civil Suits up to Rs300 in value.)	{ Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees	23 99	352 266	375 365	352 281	23 84	14,616 11 0 5,018 13 9	3 2 3 0 4 4	20'33 119'62	41 8 5 17 13 9	
DEPUTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT. (Powers to hear Civil Suits up to Rs50 in value.)	{ Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees	1 ...	21 ...	22 ...	20 ...	2 ...	453 0 0 ...	...	34'95 ...	22 10 5 ...
KAMASHDAR, MANPUR. (Powers to hear Civil and Small Cause Courts Suits up to Rs500 in value.)	{ Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL { Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees		92 106	552 394	644 500	562 411	82 89	30,072 10 2 14,817 0 1	3 11 10 0 4 2	28'05 82'42	53 8 2 36 0 9	
CIVIL COURTS IN CANTONMENTS.	MHOW { { Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees { Small Cause Cases { Execution of Decrees	Railway.	3	53	56	47	9	33,072 12 1	52 3 2	75'48	703 10 9
			2	84	86	85	1	51,756 15 5	2 1 10	14'74	608 14 5
			5	698	693	669	24	28,167 11-6	4 13 9	21'19	42 1 5
			36	712	748	742	6	37,782 2 6	1 7 1	13'06	50 14 8
	NOWGONG { { Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees { Small Cause Cases { Execution of Decrees	Railway.	1	3	3	3	...	2,260 6 9	58 5 4	21'68	753 7 7
			...	4	5	5	...	6,119 12 3	1 13 7	98'60	1,223 15 3
			...	60	60	55	5	2,444 5 6	5 1 7	18'75	44 7 1
			7	43	50	49	1	3,694 10 1	1 9 3	30'65	75 6 5
	NEEMUCH { { Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees { Small Cause Cases { Execution of Decrees	Railway.	...	2	2	2	...	170 11 0	7 9 4	63'00	85 5 6
			1	113	114	109	5	3,976 10 8	5 2 9	16'33	36 7 8
			...	22	22	22	...	515 14 0	2 9 0	14'31	23 7 2
			3	29	32	25	7	9,948 6 9	30 5 10	32'28	310 14 2
MORAR { { Regular Suits { Execution of Decrees { Small Cause Cases { Execution of Decrees	Railway.	...	24	24	24	...	8,249 8 6	1 4 0	3'00	343 11 8	
		22	280	302	271	31	7,983 3 9	3 5 5	18'32	28 1 7	
		...	172	172	172	...	8,467 9 3	0 6 11	3'00	49 3 1	
		1	18	19	17	2	700 10 3	4 0 10	17 81	37 5 7	
TOTAL		1	17	18	17	1	7,270 0 0	32 1 1	22'64	427 10 4	
		10	13	23	21	2	9,275 14 6	2 2 6	320'24	441 11 0	
		2	222	224	219	5	12,029 10 6	4 7 1	7'00	59 0 7	
		34	97	131	101	30	2,652 9 0	1 10 3	91'54	26 4 2	
TOTAL		7	102	109	92	17	52,551 9 7	40 9 2	52'23	571 3 5	
		13	127	140	137	3	75,672 13 8	2 0 8	63'28	551 10 0	
		31	1,381	1,412	1,340	72	56,101 4 2	4 8 2	17'75	41 13 10	
		77	1,046	1,123	1,086	37	53,112 12 10	1 5 4	19'86	49 14 6	
GRAND TOTAL		128	2,656	2,784	2,655	129	2,37,338 8 3	4 5 4	22'16	89 6 3	
		119	876	995	861	134	1,00,943 11 11	8 3 9	32'28	117 3 10	
		31	1,391	1,412	1,340	72	60,101 4 2	4 8 2	17'75	41 13 10	
		207	1,601	1,808	1,668	140	1,50,231 3 7	1 2 7	41'01	90 1 0	
TOTAL		367	3,858	4,215	3,869	348	3,07,276 3 8	3 14 4	31'00	79 6 9	

14. During the year there were 2,407 civil suits for disposal, of which 1,412 were Small Cause Court cases, being a slight decrease in the numbers of the previous year. Of this number, 2,201 cases to the value of R1,57,045-0-1 were decided, leaving 206 for disposal.

15. The average value of original suits disposed of in all the Courts has fallen from R87-8-9 in 1884-85 to R71-5-7 in this year; while their average cost has fallen from R7-1-4 to R5-15-5.

16. One thousand six hundred and sixty-eight execution of decree cases to the value of R1,56,231-3-7 were decided, leaving 140 cases pending at the close of the year, of which 84 are in the Court of the Superintendent, Sehore Bazar.

17. In regular suits the average duration was 23.43 days, and in execution of decree cases 41.01 days, showing a considerable decrease over last year's average which for regular suits was 51.74.

18. The average duration of original cases was high in the Courts of the Political Agent, Bhopal, and of the Civil Judge, Mhow, and the duration of execution cases was high in the Courts of the Political Agent, Bhopal, Superintendent, Sehore Bazar and Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

REGISTRATION.

STATION.	BOOK I.		BOOK III.		BOOK IV.		BOOK V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore . . .	14	31 8 0	36	71 8 0	...	...	...	...	50	103 0 0
Mhow . . .	62	95 8 0	6	30 0 0	39	24 8 0	...	...	107	150 0 0
Morar . . .	29	67 8 0	...	...	9	17 0 0	...	...	38	84 8 0
Sipri . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch . . .	38	57 8 0	1	5 0 0	21	15 0 0	...	...	60	77 8 0
Nowgong . . .	26	18 0 0	3	2 0 0	20	13 0 0	...	...	49	33 0 0
Sehore . . .	26	127 0 0	27	73 8 0	15	26 0 0	4	2 0 0	72	228 8 0
Satna . . .	...	...	...	...	4	2 8 0	...	...	4	2 8 0
Agar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goonna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	195	397 0 0	73	182 0 0	108	98 0 0	4	2 0 0	380	679 0 0

19. The total number of documents registered during the year were 380, and the amount of fees R679 against 258 and R415 last year respectively.

20. The following figures show the number of documents registered and the amount of fees paid for the last two years under each book :—

	Documents registered.		Fees realized.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Book I . . .	155	195	297	397
Book III . . .	2	73	10	182
Book IV . . .	101	108	107	98
Book V . . .	...	4	...	2
TOTAL .	258	380	414	679

The apparent increase in the number of documents registered and in the amount of fees realized is due to the inclusion in this year's returns by the documents registered at Indore, Sehore, and Satna.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

JAILS.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						Total.	Daily average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In Jail on 1st April 1888.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1888.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.		
Indore	270	176	446	29	1	4	158	192	254	5,244 15 4	1,545 3 9	1,342 14 0	2,976 0 0	2,648 10 4	R a. p. 13,757 11 5	R a. p. 50 9 3
Gwalior	8	68	76	23	...	...	53	76	...	202 13 0	221 11 1	47 4 0	1,658 12 0	35 10 9	272-26	240 10 11
Sehore	30	137	167	53	1	3	81	138	29	625 1 5	316 4 7	...	704 7 1	114 9 0	8-92	48 1 7
Nowgong	8	121	129	21	...	...	71	92	37	454 14 11	117 4 5	55 11 3	1,632 0 0	...	36-60	68 5 4
Satna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17-34	...
Agar	6	36	42	9	...	...	17	26	16	253 13 1	151 4 6	9 1 3	756 0 0	...	...	...
Sardarpur	24	75	99	3	...	...	64	67	32	650 0 0	230 0 0	108 0 0	216 0 0	...	8-54	129 10 0
Goona	6	11	17	1	...	...	11	12	5	170 3 5	123 8 9	16 5 0	922 0 0	...	80-02	40 1 8
TOTAL	352	624	976	139	2	7	455	603	373	7,601 13 2	2,705 5 1	1,579 3 6	8,865 3 1	2,798 14 1	380-27	61 14 10
CANTONMENT LOCK-UPS.																
Mhow	2	197	199	23	...	...	1	170	5	201 10 0	...	...	...	...	5-53	36 10 11
Morar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	1	31	32	12	...	...	14	26	6	184 0 0	68 8 6	...	64 8 3	...	3-69	85 14 6
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	228	231	35	...	...	1	184	11	385 10 0	68 8 6	...	64 8 3	...	9-22	56 4 0
GRAND TOTAL	355	852	1,207	174	2	8	639	823	384	7,987 7 2	2,773 13 7	1,579 3 6	8,929 11 4	2,798 14 1	389-49	61 12 9

*Out of this
R723-8-8 were
paid from
Local Fund.

21. One thousand two hundred and seven persons were imprisoned as against 1,379 during the previous year. Eight persons died in Jail and two effected their escape. The average cost of prisoners has increased from R58-10-2 last year to R61-12-9. The average cost of prisoners in Gwalior, Goona and Agar is very high, but is apparently accounted for by the small number of prisoners and the large permanent charge of fixed establishment. No reason is given to show why the charges for a prisoner in the Neemuch lock-up amount to R85-14-6, while in Mhow the charge is only R36-10-11; but in the latter station there is no charge under the head of fixed establishment or contingent charges.

POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.			PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.			
			Men of all grades..		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	
			Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		
					R. a. p.			R. a. p.			R. a. p.	
BRITISH OR LOCAL POLICE UNDER POLITICAL OFFICERS.	Bhopawar Agency.	Indore Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	40	3,880 7 9	...	40	3,880 7 9
		Gwalior Residency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	4	264 0 0	...	4	264 0 0
		Bhopal Political Agency Police . . . . .	...	...	...	43	2,878 12 10	...	43	2,878 12 10
		Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	12	924 0 0	...	26	2,064 0 0	...	38	2,988 0 0	
		Baghelkhand Agency Railway Police . . . . .	...	48	5,988 0 0	...	...	...	48	5,988 0 0
		Western Malwa Agency Police	6	588 0 0	...	6	444 0 0	...	12	1,032 0 0	
		{	Bhumia Police	4	54	6,792 0 0	4	54	6,792 0 0
			Manpur Pargana Police	13	1,032 0 0	13	1,032 0 0
			Agency Road Police	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
			Chikli or International Police	5	360 0 0	...	5	360 0 0
		Goona Agency Police	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0	
			4	133	15,324 0 0	...	157	13,119 4 7	4	290	28,443 4 7	
CANTONMENT POLICE.	{	Mhow Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	133	14,824 12 2	...	133	14,824 12 2
		Morar Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	90	9,524 6 7	...	90	9,524 6 7
		Sipri Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	20	2,747 11 6	...	20	2,747 11 6
		Neemuch Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	73	9,315 4 0	...	73	9,315 4 0
		Nowgong Cantonment Police . . . . .	...	...	...	40	3,708 10 7	...	40	3,708 10 7
			...	...	...	356	40,120 12 10	...	356	40,120 12 10
RAJPU- TANA.	{	Malwa Railway Police, Indore Section	135	24,164 13 3	135	24,164 13 3	
					4	268	39,488 13 3	...	513	53,240 1 5	4	781	92,728 14 8

22. The total number of Police maintained is 4 mounted and 781 foot, of these 272 are paid by British Government at a cost of R39,488-13-3 and 513 by Local Funds at a cost of R53,240-1-5. No changes requiring notice have taken place in the distribution of the Police force during the past year.

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE OPIUM.

General Remarks.—The prospects of the opium trade in Malwa are still far from satisfactory owing to the continued depression in commerce and to production largely exceeding demand.

2. The year opened with a stock ready for export of about 35,000 chests, and the gathered juice of the season estimated to bring 45,000 more chests into the market in the middle of the year. The course of the market throughout the year was fair, the actual exports being during the—

1st quarter	8,306 chests.
2nd „	11,643 „
3rd „	8,310 „
4th „	10,708 „

With the prices ranging as under—

Indore.	Per chest.	Bombay.
1st quarter, Rs. 1,125 to 1,112	...	1,150 to 1,148
2nd „ „ 1,117 to 1,154	...	1,155 to 1,165
3rd „ „ 1,203 to 1,168	...	1,221 to 1,185
4th „ „ 1,152 to 1,108	...	1,177 to 1,141

3. In September 1885 the price of opium rose in Malwa considerably; the scanty rainfall of the season showing signs of a very poor opium crop for the ensuing year. At Indore, between 15th and 30th September, prices went up from R34 to R44 per dhari, and the market would have tightened further had not late rains removed all apprehension of general drought.

4. Of the Opium Agencies returns from Dhar, Rutlam, Chitor and Indore show a falling off in the number of chests passed for export to China. The difference as compared with last year at the three former places is small, and may be attributed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade, though at Dhar there has been a regular decrease since 1882, and, considering its position off the line of rail, it is doubtful if any improvement can be expected. The decrease at Indore has amounted to 1,973½ chests, and can only be attributed to the policy lately pursued by the Holkar Durbar. During the year several merchants have considerably restricted their business in Indore city, and have opened branch agencies at Ujjain, where the greater part of their business is now conducted. The considerable increase in Mandsaur exports is to be attributed to the facilities which have been lately given to the opium trade there by the erection of a commodious godown and to the establishment of agencies in that city by Ajmere merchants, who prefer to pass their opium at the Mandsaur scales to paying enhanced duty at Ajmere.

5. The opium crop is estimated to yield from 30 to 35 thousand chests during the coming year; this added to the available stock at the end of the present year will give about 70,000 chests for disposal.

6. There was no change in the rates of opium duty, which remained at R650 per chest on opium intended for export to China, and R700 per chest on opium exported from Malwa for local consumption in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, in Berar and in His Highness the Nizam's dominions.

7. The experimental system sanctioned by the Government of India in 1881, which allowed Punjab to import opium direct from Malwa on payment of one-fourth of the full pass duty, having been discontinued from 1st April 1885, no opium was exported to that province during the year under report.

8. Mr. Hastings purchased 3,304 maunds of crude opium during the season for the Bengal excise at an average rate per dhari of R32-14-6: the average of the year previous being R35-7. Mr. Hastings has been successful in his endeavours to introduce the trade in special opium, *i.e.*, opium free from oil, and it is now found that cultivators are ready to prepare this opium without any specific promise of purchase as was necessary when the scheme was first introduced.

9. Internal Trade.—The prices ruling in the opium marts during the year were—

Agency.	April 1885.	May 1885.	June 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Average.	Remarks.
Crude opium.—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.														
Indore	23 10 8	24 9 7	24 3 0	25 3 0	25 8 0	26 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	22 5 0	23 15 5	
Rutlam	23 12 0	23 2 6	23 2 6	23 2 6	23 5 0	25 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1 1	
Dhar	23 9 10	23 12 9	23 9 4	24 1 0	25 2 5	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3 9	
Ujjain	23 0 0	24 4 0	25 0 0	26 4 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2 8	
Chitor	18 5 0	19 3 0	19 15 0	21 0 0	20 4 0	20 11 0	19 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 3 0	
Jaora	20 11 6	21 8 6	22 5 6	23 12 0	22 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8 6	
Bhopal	25 1 2	26 5 2	26 15 1	27 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15 0	
Mandsaur	20 4 0	21 2 11	21 11 0	23 10 9	22 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 2	
Average	22 2 10	23 0 0	23 5 8	24 2 1	23 11 2	24 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7 11	
Manipulated-ball opium, new.—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.														
Indore	36 0 0	35 10 8	35 0 0	35 6 0	35 8 10	38 3 2	41 14 8	40 6 0	39 4 0	38 0 0	36 2 8	34 11 2	37 2 11	
Rutlam	32 11 3	32 14 6	33 5 0	33 11 6	33 11 6	38 9 0	38 3 0	37 12 6	37 12 6	36 15 6	34 2 0	32 14 6	35 0 11	
Dhar	32 7 0	33 0 0	33 6 11	34 1 0	34 5 8	35 10 11	38 5 8	38 13 4	39 5 8	37 0 0	36 2 3	34 8 0	35 10 7	
Ujjain	35 0 0	36 0 0	35 8 0	35 0 0	36 8 0	37 8 0	40 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	38 0 0	37 0 0	35 8 0	36 14 8	
Chitor	31 8 0	32 0 0	31 12 0	31 13 0	30 8 0	37 8 0	34 15 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 8 0	31 8 0	30 8 0	31 8 0	
Jaora	30 1 0	30 1 0	30 7 6	31 4 0	31 11 0	34 15 0	36 9 0	35 5 6	36 2 6	34 15 0	32 14 6	31 11 0	32 0 1	
Bhopal	32 10 4	33 4 0	33 6 0	34 5 6	35 3 0	35 7 2	36 11 2	34 15 6	36 5 0	36 7 2	35 8 0	33 12 0	33 0 1	
Mandsaur	31 12 0	31 3 2	30 8 0	32 2 0	32 9 7	33 13 6	36 13 2	35 11 9	36 4 0	35 9 7	34 0 0	31 14 0	33 8 5	
Average	32 11 8	33 0 2	32 14 8	33 7 5	33 12 2	36 1 10	38 0 11	36 12 1	37 3 4	36 4 8	34 10 8	33 2 11	34 13 7	
Manipulated-ball opium, old.—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.														
Indore	37 6 10	37 4 7	36 11 2	37 0 0	38 4 5	40 3 2	44 4 9	42 3 0	41 1 8	40 13 4	40 4 9	39 13 8	39 10 5	
Rutlam	35 2 3	35 5 6	34 8 0	34 15 0	35 15 3	38 3 0	39 13 0	39 13 0	40 3 0	39 0 0	37 6 0	35 12 0	37 2 9	
Dhar	33 8 6	34 0 0	34 9 7	35 15 0	36 14 4	38 1 1	41 14 5	41 0 0	41 7 9	39 8 0	38 2 8	37 6 2	37 9 11	
Ujjain	37 0 0	38 0 0	37 0 0	37 8 0	38 8 0	39 4 0	42 0 0	41 0 0	41 8 0	42 0 0	40 12 0	39 0 0	39 7 4	
Chitor	39 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	39 13 0	39 12 0	40 0 0	41 0 0	40 14 0	38 3 0	39 3 0	39 4 0	39 0 0	39 10 9	
Jaora	33 11 6	32 14 6	33 5 0	33 11 6	34 8 6	37 6 0	39 0 0	37 6 0	38 3 0	37 6 0	36 9 0	35 12 0	35 13 1	
Bhopal	35 8 0	36 3 0	36 6 0	37 1 6	37 11 0	38 11 2	40 10 4	37 13 0	39 12 0	39 12 9	39 6 0	38 6 0	38 1 8	
Mandsaur	33 10 6	32 14 0	32 2 0	33 0 0	34 8 0	35 12 0	38 8 10	37 5 6	39 4 0	38 12 10	38 0 0	35 13 0	35 12 10	
Average	35 9 11	35 13 2	35 0 3	36 2 10	36 14 2	38 7 0	40 14 5	39 10 10	39 15 4	39 9 0	38 11 6	37 9 10	37 14 7	

10. The average price of both crude and manipulated opium throughout Malwa during the last four years has been—

	Crude.	Manipulated.
1882-83 . . .	R30, per dhari	R41
1883-84 . . .	„ 22, „ „	„ 35
1884-85 . . .	„ 28, „ „	„ 36
1885-86 . . .	„ 23½, „ „	„ 34¾

11. The statement below shows the total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency and the average prices of new opium in the Indore and Bombay markets in each month during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86:—

MONTHS.	1884-85.						1885-86.					
	Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency.	AVERAGE PRICES OF OPIUM, NEW.					Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency.	AVERAGE PRICES OF OPIUM, NEW.				
		INDORE.				Bombay.		INDORE.				
		Rate per dhari.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.			Rate per dhari.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.
		R a. p.	R	R	R	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R
April	2,701½	42 8 0	561	650	1,211½	1,240 0 0	3,158½	36 0 0	475 3 2	650	1,125	1,150
May	2,391	42 0 0	555	...	1,205	1,229 0 0	2,075½	35 10 8	470 12 9	...	1,121	1,149
June	2,531½	40 0 0	528	...	1,178	1,219 0 0	3,072	35 0 0	462 0 0	...	1,112	1,148
July	3,748½	38 0 0	501	...	1,151	1,204 0 0	5,035	35 6 0	466 15 2	...	1,117	1,153
August	3,455½	39 8 0	521	...	1,171	1,209 0 0	3,672½	35 8 10	469 4 7	...	1,119	1,162
September	2,632	39 0 0	515	...	1,165	1,202 0 0	2,935½	38 3 2	504 3 4	...	1,154	1,165
October	3,970½	37 0 0	488	...	1,138	1,176 0 0	2,905	41 14 8	553 4 9	...	1,203	1,221
November	3,702	36 0 0	475	...	1,125	1,164 0 0	2,265½	40 6 0	532 15 2	...	1,183	1,174
December	4,786	38 0 0	501	...	1,151	1,178 0 0	3,139	39 4 0	518 1 7	...	1,168	1,185
January	3,087	38 0 0	501	...	1,151	1,170 0 0	4,652½	38 0 0	501 9 7	...	1,152	1,177
February	3,813	37 0 0	488	...	1,138	1,181 0 0	2,697	36 2 8	477 6 4	...	1,127	1,162
March	2,185	35 8 0	468	...	1,118	1,150 0 0	3,358½	34 11 2	458 0 2	...	1,108	1,141
Average	3,251	38 8 0	508	650	1,158	1,193 8 0	3,247½	37 2 11	490 13 0	650	1,141	1,165
Exports during the year	39,013½	Duty R2,53,58,775					38,967	Duty R2,53,28,550				

NOTE.—Local weights—

5 seers = 1 dhari of 421 Hallee Rs. weight. 13 Dharies and 1 seer = 1 chest (140½ lbs. Avoir.)

Government Pass duty R650 per chest from 28th June 1882.

12. *Imperial Revenue.*—Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-

External trade.—Exports to Bombay seven chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa for exportation thence by sea.

during the year under report, or 46½ chests less than last year. The duty realized was R2,53,28,550 at R650 per chest.

13. The following statement shows the number of chests for which passes were granted, the number of passes used, and the duty realized at each Agency during the year 1885-86 as contrasted with 1884-85:—

AGENCY.	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
	1884-85.				1885-86.			
			₹	₹			₹	₹
Indore	732	12,352½	650	80,29,125	580	10,379	650	67,46,350
Rutlam	151	2,078½	...	13,51,025	126	1,722½	...	11,19,625
Dhar	66	1,039	...	6,75,350	42	683	...	4,43,950
Ujjain	611	8,798½	...	57,19,025	625	9,166	...	59,57,900
Chitor	650	7,199	...	46,79,350	653	7,000½	...	45,50,325
Jaora	76	1,036	...	6,73,400	95	1,241	...	8,06,650
Bhopal	108	1,533	...	9,96,450	158	1,935	...	12,57,750
Mandsaur	386	4,977	...	32,35,050	509	6,840	...	44,46,000
TOTAL	2,780	39,013½	650	2,53,58,775	2,788	38,967	650	2,53,28,550

14. *Abstract.*—Total monthly exports from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency.

MONTH.	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
		R	R		R	R
April	2,701½	650	17,55,975	3,158½	650	20,53,025
May	2,391	...	15,54,150	2,075½	...	13,49,075
June	2,531½	...	16,45,475	3,072	...	19,96,800
July	3,748½	...	24,36,525	5,035	...	32,72,750
August	3,455½	...	22,46,075	3,672½	...	23,87,125
September	2,632	...	17,10,800	2,935½	...	19,08,075
October	3,970½	...	25,80,825	2,905	...	18,88,250
November	3,702	...	24,06,300	2,265½	...	14,72,575
December	4,786	...	31,10,900	3,139½	...	20,40,675
January	3,087	...	20,06,550	4,652½	...	30,24,125
February	3,813	...	24,78,450	2,697	...	17,53,050
March	2,195	...	14,26,750	3,358½	...	21,83,025
TOTAL	39,013½	650	2,53,58,775	38,967	650	2,53,28,550

15. *Provincial Revenue.*—Three hundred and seventy-three Passports were granted by this Agency for the export of 1,529 chests of opium :—

331 passes for 1,422 chests, at R700, duty	R
42 " " 107 " free of duty.	9,95,400

In addition to above 20 chests were supplied to the Mysore Government during the year, and half a chest to the Coorg Administration.

The following statement shows the amount of opium passed for consumption in India, and the duty realized thereon, together with exports free of duty—the provincial revenue realized on the exports being remitted to the Chief Revenue Authority of the Province importing the drug :—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Rewa Kantha Agency—

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of duty at R700.
Rajpipla State (4 from the Indore and 11 from the Rutlam scales)	15	...	...
Balasinor State (from the Rutlam scales)	3	...	...
Kadawa State (from the Rutlam scales)	½	...	...
Baria State (from the Rutlam scales)	2	...	...
Sanjeli State (from the Rutlam scales)	½	...	...
Sankheda Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2½	1,750
Pandu Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales)	...	3	2,100
Dodka Mehwas-Bhadar (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2½	1,750

Mahi Kantha Agency—

Amalyara State (from the Rutlam scales)	4	...	...
Ilol State (from the Rutlam scales)	½	...	...
Mohanpur State (from the Chitor scales)	½	...	...
Ghodasar State (from the Chitor scales)	½	...	...
Pethapur State (from the Chitor scales)	½	...	...
Wasna State (from the Chitor scales)	½	...	...
Kattosan State (from Rutlam and 4 from the Mandsaur scales)	5	...	...
Jhir Nirmali and Ranee States (from the Rutlam scales)	½	...	...
Khadal State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Punadra State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Dabha State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Bawisi Zilla (from the Rutlam scales)	4½	...	...

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of duty at ₹700.
<i>Kathiawar Agency—</i>			
Junagad State (from the Mandsaur scales) . . .	...	40	28,000
Dhrangadra State (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	6	4,200
Wadhwan State (from the Mandsaur scales) . . .	...	2	1,400
Valah State (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	1½	1,050
Bajama State (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	2	1,400
Jetpur Taluq (from the Mandsaur scales) . . .	...	9	6,300
Bantwa Taluq (from the Mandsaur scales) . . .	...	4	2,800
Saela Taluq (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	1	700
Manawadar Taluq (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	3	2,100
Palitana State (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	6	4,200
Rajkot Civil Station (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	1	700
<i>Palanpur Superintendency—</i>			
Palanpur State (from the Chitor scales) . . .	25	...	...
Radhanpur State (from the Chitor scales) . . .	18½	...	...
Tharad State (4 from the Rutlam and 2 from the Chitor scales)	6	...	...
<i>Kaira Agency—</i>			
Cambay State (3 from the Rutlam and 14 (× 3 duty-paid) from the Chitor scales) . . .	17	3	2,100
<i>Panch Mahals Collectorate—</i>			
Godhra (from the Rutlam scales) . . .	...	16½	11,550
Nasik (from the Indore scales) . . .	...	3½	2,450
Sholapur (from the Indore scales) . . .	...	5	3,500
Poona (from the Indore scales) . . .	...	8	5,600
Ahmedabad (from the Chitor scales) . . .	...	118	82,600
Ahmednagar (from the Indore scales) . . .	...	28	19,600
<hr/>			
Total number of passes—104 { Free 42. Paid 62.			
Chests	107	265½	...
Amount of duty . . . . .	...	...	1,85,850
<hr/>			

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Chests.	Bags (Cake opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of duty at ₹700.
<i>Madras—</i>			
27 from the Indore and 25 from the Ujjain scales	52	...	36,400
<i>Cuddapah—</i>			
From the Indore scales	8	...	5,600
<i>Bellary—</i>			
From the Indore scales	4	...	2,800
<i>Vizagapatam—</i>			
63 from the Indore and 78 from the Ujjain scales . . . . .	...	141	98,700
<i>Kistna District—</i>			
Bezwada (14½ from the Indore and 18 from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	32½	22,750
Jaggayyapet (29 from the Indore and 80 from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	109	76,300
Masulipatam (from the Indore scales) . . .	...	3	2,100
<i>Godavari District—</i>			
Rajahmundry (127 from the Indore and 19½ from the Ujjain scales) . . . . .	...	146½	1,02,550

Karnool District.—

	Chests.	Bags (Cake opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of duty at R 700.
Bangannapally (from the Indore scales)	1	...	700
<i>South Canara District.—</i>			
Mangalore (from the Indore scales)	1½	...	1,050

Total number of passes—94.

Chests	66½	432	...
Amount of duty	...	...	3,48,950

BERAR—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Chests.	Amount of duty at R 700.
<i>Amraoti District—</i>		
38½ from the Indore and 15 from the Ujjain scales	53½	37,450
<i>Wun District—</i>		
From the Indore scales	8½	5,950
<i>Akola District—</i>		
145½ from the Indore and 14 from the Ujjain scales	159½	1,11,650

Bassim District—

From the Indore scales	1	700
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Ellichpur District—

15 from the Indore and 7 from the Ujjain scales	22	15,400
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Total number of passes—44.

Chests	244½	...
Amount of duty	...	1,71,150

OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS.

Hyderabad—Deccan.

	Chests.	Bags (Cake opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of duty at R 700.
(73 chests and 174½ chests in bags from the Indore scales)	87½	326	2,89,450
(12 chests and 145½ chests in bags from the Ujjain scales)			
(6 chests in bags from the Chitor scales,			
(2½ chests from the Bhopal scales)			
Total number of passes—131.	...	...	...
Chests	87½	326	...
Amount of duty	...	...	2,89,450

PURCHASED AND SUPPLIED BY THIS AGENCY.

Mysore Government—

(No duty levied at Indore)	20 chests.
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Coorg Administration—

(No duty levied at Indore)	½ chest.
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Abstract Provincial Exports.

PRESIDENCY.	Number of passes.	DUTY PAID.			Duty-free chests.	REMARKS.
		Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.		
			₹	₹		
Bombay . . .	104	265½	700	1,85,850	107	
Madras . . .	94	498½	...	3,48,950	...	
Berar . . .	44	244½	...	1,71,150	...	
Hyderabad . .	131	413½	...	2,89,450	...	
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	20	} Purchased and supplied.
Coorg . . .	...	...	...	...	½	
TOTAL . . .	373	1,422	700	9,95,400	127½	

16. Hundi Stamps to the value of ₹ 17,669-12 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

17. *Cess Dues Collections.*—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows:—

Scales.	Road-cess at ₹1 per chest.	Dhurmsala Fund at ₹1 per chest.	Manpur Road-dues at ₹3-10 per chest.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Indore	11,157 8 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,767 8 0	1,665 2 4	.....
Dhar . . . . .	.....	.....	2,475 14 0
Ujjain	9,580 0 0	9,580 0 0	.....
Jaora	1,241 0 0	1,148 15 9	.....
Bhopal	1,937 8 0	1,937 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	6,895 0 0	6,895 0 0	.....
Fines, &c. . . . .	.....	91 0 0	.....
TOTAL	32,578 8 0	21,317 10 1	2,475 14 0

NOTE.—The Dhurmsala cess has been levied at the Rutlam and Jaora scales in Government Currency from the 1st July 1885.

18. *Sub-Agencies.*—There are the following Sub-Agencies:—

Agencies.	Assistant Opium Agents.
Rutlam and Jaora	Mr. P. Y. Grant.
Dhar	Pandit Hirday Narain.
Ujjain	Mr. F. Fernandez.
Chitor	Mr. A. Collins.
Bhopal	Mr. Jamasji Naorosji.
Mandsaur	Mr. Byramji Pestonji.

With the exception of Rutlam, all the Sub-Agencies were maintained by Native States.

19. Exports.—Indore Scales.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>			R	Duty at R
To Bombay for exportation thence to China . .	580	10,379	67,46,350	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	1	4	...	...
Duty-paid	9	44½	31,150	700
To Madras Presidency (236½ in bags and 41½ in chests)	66	278	1,94,600	700
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) . .	38	208½	1,45,950	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (174½ chests in bags and 73 chests)	78	247½	1,73,250	700
To Mysore State (purchased and supplied) . .	....	20	...	...
To Coorg Administration (purchased and sup- plied) . . . . .	...	½	...	...
TOTAL	772	11,182	...	...

Rutlam.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes. granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at R
To Bombay for China	126	1,722½	11,19,625	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	24	37½	...	...
Duty-paid	28	45	31,500	700
TOTAL	178	1,805	...	...

Dhar.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes. granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at R
To Bombay for China	42	683	4,43,950	650
TOTAL	42	683	...	...

Ujjain.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at R
To Bombay for China	625	9,166	59,57,900	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Madras Presidency (195½ chests in bags and 25 chests)	28	220½	1,54,350	700
To Berrar. (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) . .	6	36	25,200	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (145½ chests in bags and 12 chests)	49	157½	1,10,250	700
TOTAL	708	9,580	...	...

Chitor.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at R
To Bombay for China	653	7,000½	45,50,325	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	15	61½	...	...
Duty-paid	17	121	84,700	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) in bags	3	6	4,200	700
TOTAL .	688	7,189	...	...

Jaora.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes granted	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at R
To Bombay for China	95	1,241	8,06,650	650

Bhopal.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at R
To Bombay for China	158	1,935	12,57,750	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Hyderabad (Deccan)	1	2½	1,750	700
TOTAL .	159	1,937½	...	...

Mandsaur.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
<i>Imperial—</i>				Duty at R
To Bombay for China	509	6,840	44,46,000	650
<i>Provincial—</i>				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	2	4	...	...
Duty-paid	8	55	38,500	700
TOTAL .	519	6,899	...	...

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

III.—PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

<i>I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.</i>				<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	.	.	.	36,239	1	2			
Sale of Stamps	.	.	.	31,181	5	0			
Imperial Fees and Receipts	.	.	.	731	12	3			
				<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>			
Electric Telegraph	.	.	.	71,100	5	3			
Postal (including Money Order) and Savings Bank Collections	.	.	.	16,40,731	7	9			
							17,11,831	13	0
Miscellaneous	.	.	.				5,006	11	1
<i>II.—Payment by Native States.</i>									
Contribution to Contingent	.	.	.	2,29,982	6	0			
Tributes assigned to British Government	.	.	.	3,51,100	10	0			
„ paid through „	„	„	„	2,04,535	5	0			
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	.	.	.	24,856	6	10			
Succession and Nazarana	.	.	.	16,375	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	.	.	.	26,11,840	6	4	26,11,840	6	4

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

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NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1886.
	Balance on 1st April 1885.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and Management of Superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Road Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
I.—Cantonment Local Funds .	R a. p. 47,688 11 7	R a. p. 1,78,057 0 2	R a. p. 2,25,745 11 9	R a. p. 10,323 7 3	R a. p. 24,695 1 5	R a. p. 4,723 9 5	R a. p. 40,982 15 9	R a. p. 1,450 0 0	R a. p. 8,332 1 7	R a. p.	R a. p. 81,709 7 1	R a. p. 1,71,621 10 6	R a. p. 54,224 1 3
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Purgunnah Funds .	23,098 14 2	85,918 10 9	1,09,807 8 11	17,107 12 3	15,979 15	12,557 10 6	14,963 13 7	2,727 0 0	1,791 2 5	.....	24,258 11 8	89,386 1 9	20,421 7 2
III.—Funds raised for Special Purpose	49,384 6 10	66,532 2 11	1,14,926 9 9	30,571 0 0	594 4	.....	390 0 0	9,759 9 8	13,714 12 5	.....	2,451 3 7	57,450 11 0	57,475 14 0
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	9,708 0 0	84,169 0 0	93,875 0 0	5,780 0 0	16,248 0 0	.....	5,104 0 0	.....	379 0 0	13,908 0 0	8,533 0 0	50,042 0 0	49,833 0 0
GRAND TOTAL .	1,20,778 0 7	4,14,576 13 10	5,44,354 14 5	63,782 3 6	57,487 2 1	17,286 3 11	60,840 13 4	13,036 9 8	24,117 0 5	13,908 0 0	1,19,952 0 4	3,69,400 7 3	1,75,054 7 2

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

2. *General*.—The usual Central India Schools Examination was held in April 1885. One hundred and fifteen candidates presented themselves for examination at the various centres against 108 in the previous year. This examination seems to be gaining in popularity year by year, and the certificates are considerably valued.

3. The usual scholarships were offered by the Chiefs of Rewah, Dhar, Dewas (Senior Branch and Junior Branch), Rutlam, Jaora, Charkhari, and the Rajkumar College, Nowgong. Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh of Datia, also, renewed his scholarship of R10 a month for the candidate who throughout Central India took the highest place in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. It was awarded to M. I. Kelkar of the Indore City School, who is now continuing his studies at the Deccan College, Poona.

* * * *

5. *Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indore*.—The most important event in the history of the College during the year under report was the opening of the new College building by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th of November 1885. This building was erected in honor of Sir Henry Daly, late Governor-General's Agent in Central India, by a number of the Chiefs of this Agency. It was designed by Colonel Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Central India, and has the peculiarity of being built entirely of concrete, except the roof which consists of French tiles. Previous to the opening ceremony, which was held in a shamiana, His Excellency walked through the building, and inspected the library and the various class rooms, after which he proceeded to the Darbar tent, accompanied by the Governor-General's Agent, and the members of the Viceregal and the Agent to the Governor-General's staffs. There was a large attendance of Native Chiefs and Gentlemen, as well as of ladies and gentlemen from Indore and Mhow. Among others present were the Political Agents of Western Malwa, Bhopal, Bundelkhund, Baghelkhund and Bhopawar, and the Chiefs of Dhar, Dewas, Senior Branch and Junior Branch, Jaora, Burwani, Jhabua and Kurwai. The proceedings were opened by Sir Lepel Griffin in a short speech in which he explained the objects of the institution and asked His Excellency to declare the new building open. In reply His Excellency wished it every success, expressed his sympathy with its objects, and declared the building open. An excellent photograph of the building, executed by Lala Din Dayal of Indore, was then presented to His Excellency the Countess of Dufferin by Sir Lepel Griffin, after which the young Chiefs reading at the College were severally introduced to His Excellency.

6. The interest felt by His Excellency in the College, as evinced by his presence on this occasion, ought to have the very best results in inducing the Chiefs of Central India to aid in raising the status and efficiency of the College, both by contributing further funds which are much needed and by sending more boys to study there.

7. The following boys studied in the College during the year :—

- (1) Maharaj Kanwar Jeswant Singh of Sailana, who left the College in July 1885.

- (2) Maharaj Chattar Singh of Semlia.
- (3) Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat, who left the College in November 1885.
- (4) His Highness Maharana Vijaya Singh of Ali Rajpura.
- (5) Kanwar Narayan Rao of Panth Piploda, who left in July 1885.
- (6) Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.
- (7) Kanwar Chain Singh of Jhaknowda.
- (8) Kanwar Himmat Singh of Khawassa.
- (9) Kanwar Vdaya Singh of Khawassa.
- (10) Kanwar Amar Singh of Namli.
- (11) His Highness Raja Vishwanath Singh of Chatarpur, who left in November 1885.
- (12) Kanwar Man Singh of Raoti, who left in February 1886.
- (13) Ali Bahadur Nawab Zaman Bahadur of Banda.
- (14) Ali Bahadur Akhtar Zaman Bahadur of Banda.
- (15) Shrimant Ganpat Rao of Panth Piploda.
- (16) Sahibzada Arjuman Muhammad Khan of Bhopal.
- (17) Shahzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
- (18) Kanwar Kesari Singh of Piploda.
- (19) Kanwar Rughunath Singh of Piploda.
- (20) Kunwar Amar Singh of Piploda.

Of the above the following left the College to manage their affairs at home :—

Maharaj Kanwar Jeswant Singh of Sailana.

Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat.

Kanwar Narayan Rao of Panth Piploda.

His Highness the Raja of Chatarpur intended to come to Indore only for a short time, and remained about 3 months. The young Kanwar of Raoti was withdrawn by his father, who said he could not afford the expense of educating him at the College. The largest number of boys on the rolls at one time was 15, as against 7 at the end of the previous year.

8. It is a very difficult matter to induce boys to join the College, though once they have joined they seem happy and contented enough. Even in cases where the fathers of boys appear willing to send their sons, a long time invariably elapses before they do actually send them. However, the attendance has lately been much more regular than before, and prizes will now be annually given for attendance as well as for studies. In this connection, I wish to record my obligations to the Political Agents of Western Malwa and Bhopal for the great assistance they have given me, both by sending new boys and in endeavouring to ensure punctual attendance. Colonel Martin mentions several boys in the Western Malwa Agency who ought to join, and is trying to persuade their parents to send them. It is much to be regretted that no boys attend the College from the Bhopal and Goona Agencies; or from the important States of Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam and Burwani.

“9. Considerable progress has been made in the studies. All the boys have begun English, while the two or three senior ones speak, write and understand it very well. The junior boys read more or less elementary English text-books,

but those who are more advanced have read a considerable part of Cunningham's "British India and its Rulers," and have begun Miss Buckley's "Fairylane of Science." Simple lectures in law have also been started, in which the boys seem to take an interest. Nor have amusements been neglected. Lawn Tennis, Polo, and Hockey have been regularly played with great keenness.

For some years past no prizes had been given to the Rajkumars, but seeing that without these there would be little inducement to hard work and regularity among boys who have not to gain a livelihood in afterlife, I promised to have a yearly distribution of prizes. The first was held in April last, when Sir Lepel Griffin gave away the prizes in presence of a number of Native gentlemen, including His Highness the Nawab of Jaora. All were pleased and proud, and I am sure the prospect of rewards has borne good fruit since in increased diligence and punctuality.

10. The College staff has not been strengthened yet, though sanction has been obtained for an additional teacher on R50 a month. This appointment has not been filled up, because the number of boys has not increased sufficiently to warrant it. My two assistants have done their work conscientiously, especially Lala Bansa Dhar, the Superintendent of the Boarding House, and Head English Teacher, who has been of great assistance to me. I have endeavoured to give as much personal attention as possible to the English of each class from the most to the least advanced.

11. Thanks to a special grant by the Agent to the Governor-General of R500, something has been done towards improving the College grounds. The unsightly cactus hedge and jungle which formerly grew in front of the College grounds have been cleared away, and ornamental trees planted in their place. An additional piece of land has also been handed over to the College and planted with various trees. In time this ought to be a great improvement. The accommodation, however, for the boarders leaves still much to be desired, and this want cannot be remedied without the expenditure of a large sum on a Boarding House. The Boarding House, for which funds were provided by His Highness Maharaja Holkar, is approaching completion, but it is a small building and cannot hold more than four boys. It was found necessary to build it at some little distance from the College owing to the depth of the black cotton soil in the College compound which would have made the foundations very expensive.

12. The income of the College during the year under report was R3,955-2-5 against R3,418-10-8 in the previous year. The expenditure was R4,712-8-5 against R4,414-8-5, but the former sum includes R1,985-12-1 spent on the purchase of Government Promissory Notes, so that there was practically a balance of about R1,200. This result shows an improvement on the previous year, but the funds derived from fees are liable to fluctuation, and the only way to put the finances on a sound basis is to add to the sum invested in Government Paper, which at the end of the year amounted to R39,500. It must be remembered, too, that every new building will necessitate additional outlay eventually on repairs and on servants, and it is important to provide funds for contingencies of this nature.

13. *Residency School, Indore.*—The number of boys on the rolls of this school on the 31st March 1886 was 129 against 119 at the end of the previous year. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 90 against 101 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly owing to the fact that boys are very sparingly admitted free, whereas the Canadian Mission School requires merely a nominal fee.

14. Seven candidates appeared in the Calcutta University Examination, of whom 5 were successful, while of the 11 candidates for the Central India Schools Examination, 7 passed. This creditable result is largely due to the conscientious and efficient work of the Head Master, Lala Rasik Behari.

15. The total receipts during the year were R3,877-15-8 and expenditure R3,495-9 against R3,725-9-1 and R3,728-6-9, respectively, during the previous year, leaving a small balance of R382-6-8 in favour of the school. The fees have declined with the decrease in the number of students, which is chiefly apparent in the lower classes, but the share of opium cess collections almost sufficed for all expenses. It would be a great advantage if the school could obtain a Government grant-in-aid.

16. *Sehore High School*.—The Political Agent reports that there has been a steady attendance at the boys' and girls' schools, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Mears respectively, and that the daily average attendance in the former was 299·33, and in the latter 92·7. "The Head Master and Mistress," he adds, "have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

17. *Goonna*.—The Agency School here has been fairly well attended; but the petty Chiefs of the neighbourhood evince a marked disinclination to any prolonged residence in Goona or attendance at school. The Head Master, Umanath Bagchi, is reported on as a well-qualified and hard-working teacher.

18. *Gwalior*.—The Resident writes that the returns furnished by the Darbar show no increase in the number of schools, but a slight one in the number of pupils,—the number for 1885-86 being 3,713 against 3,637 last year. The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar under this head is R2,141. The supervision over the schools appears to be very far from satisfactory.

19. *Morar Cantonment*.—There is no Government school here, and the private school has been closed for want of funds.

20. *Neemuch Cantonment School*.—This school, in the opinion of the Political Agent, Western Malwa, is progressing as much as could be expected in the absence of professional supervision. At the close of the year 1884-85 there were 89 scholars on the rolls, at the end of March 1886 the number had increased to 114. The income derived from fees amounted to R391-8 against R345-4 in 1884-85, and the daily average attendance was 60·63 against 56·16 in the previous year.

21. *Charkhari*.—The Munbazim of the State takes a great interest in the Charkhari State School, which, under Pandit Zugal Kishore, acquitted itself with great credit in the last Central India Schools Examination. The Pandit has been lately confirmed in his appointment after having officiated for a long period. He is very popular, and keeps the school in admirable order.

A girls' school has been established here, which now contains 250 pupils. A few of the girls can read, and the Political Agent hopes that some of them will be educated up to the standard required for joining the Agra Medical School under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The young Chief lives at Nowgong and is making satisfactory progress under Mr. Morison, the joint tutor of the Chiefs of Charkhari and Chatarpur. The former is a manly youth and fond of sports, such as riding and driving.

22. *Chatarpur*.—Mr. Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, reports that 126 boys were present at his inspection of the school at the capital of this State out of a total of 145 on the rolls. Thirty-seven read in the English Department, 67 in the Sanskrit and Hindi Department, and 41 in the Persian and Urdu Department. The average daily attendance during the year was 82, which is not very high. This is by far the best school in Bundelkhund,

except the Charkhari School. The girls' school has 82 names on the rolls, of whom 62 were present at the annual inspection. Sewing is taught as well as reading, and some creditable work has been turned out.

The young Chief reads under Mr. Morison at Nowgong, and also has practice in administrative work with the Political Agent. He is an intelligent young man, but has delicate health.

23. *Nowgong*.—At the beginning of the year, the Rajkumar College here had on its rolls seven boys, at its close 12, and six more were to join as soon as sufficient accommodation could be provided for them. Three new Boarding Houses are being built, each to accommodate two boys. The main College building has been greatly improved, and the grounds laid out so as to enable the boys to play cricket and other games. The boys seem to enjoy visiting the Library and looking at the books there provided. The Political Agent bears testimony to the popularity and zeal of the Principal, Mr. Mather.

24. *Datia*.—The percentage of attendance at this school, Mr. Mather says was the worst since its first inspection by him in 1879. The school is evidently not appreciated by the inhabitants. Once the best school in Bundelkhund, it can now rank only as the 4th or 5th.

25. *Samthar*.—Seventy-seven names appear on the rolls of the school at this capital, and 67 boys were present at the inspection. It is the only school in the State, there being no village schools. There has been a slight improvement, Mr. Mather thinks, since the first inspection by him in 1879.

26. *Tehri*.—There are five classes in the English Department of the Tehri State School, but only one class is at all efficient.

The girls' school numbers 25 pupils, of whom 23 were present at the inspection. Mr. Mather suggests that sewing should be taught, as is done at Chatarpur.

Mr. Mather examined the Maharajah's sons, and found that they were making satisfactory progress under Lala Durga Parshad.

27. *Alipura*.—The school at this place has fallen off greatly.

28. *Ajaigarh*.—The Ajaigarh State School has suffered from frequent changes of Head Masters.

The Maharajah's sons, along with some other young gentlemen, were examined by Mr. Mather, who found that they had made good progress under the tuition of Chuni Lal Penre, B. A.

29. *Punnah*.—The average number of boys on the rolls of the Punnah School during the year was 134, and the average attendance 92. Both numbers and attendance were better than in the previous year, which is greatly to the credit of the Head Master.

30. *Bijawar*.—Sixty boys were present at Mr. Mather's examination of this State School out of a total of 67. Much improvement was found to have been made since the last inspection.

31. *Manpur*.—There are four schools in this British Pergunnah, namely, at Manpur, Khundi, Sherpur and Kolani. The average attendance was 101 as against 99.60 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the schools was R1,281-7-1. No candidates from the Manpur School appeared in the Central India Schools Examination.

32. *Dhar*.—The number of schools in this State increased from 19 to 22 during the year. The total cost of supporting them is R7,495. The average daily attendance of male scholars was 736.21, and of girls 20. Up to the present the girls' school was under a male teacher, but the Maharajah intends to appoint a female tutor, which will be a great improvement.

Out of four candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University from the State School at Dhar one passed. The State has, at its own expense, sent five scholars to Poona to study Arts, Engineering and Medicine.

33. *Jhabua*.—The average daily attendance at the boys' schools in this State was 155, and at the girls' school 15. The education given is, as might be expected, of a very elementary kind.

34. *Ali Rajpura*.—There are four schools in this State, namely, at Rajpura, Nanporé, Bhabra and Sorwa. The daily average attendance was 124 against 136 in the previous year. Twenty-five boys of the Bhil and Bhilala class also attended the schools. The Sorwa School is new, and is well attended by Bhilala boys. The Superintendent of the State is doing his best to open schools for Bhil children, and the Political Agent thinks that his efforts are being attended with some success.

35. *Burwani*.—Thirteen male and two girls' schools are maintained by this State at a cost of Rs. 4,438, with an average daily attendance of 561.49 against 543.35 in the previous year.

36. *Rewah*.—The High School showed in the year 1884-85 an average daily attendance of 183.03, and in 1885-86 of 163.52. This decrease is chiefly owing to the outbreak of cholera which occurred in the latter year.

In the Tahsil schools, the average attendance rose from 394.13 in 1884-85 to 406.94 in 1885-86.

One candidate from the High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and went to Agra to study for the First Arts Examination. Twelve candidates also appeared for the Central India Schools Examination, of whom eight passed.

During the year a girls' school was opened in Rewah Palace, and a Rajkumar class in the High School.

The progress of the High School has been good, a satisfactory result which is due to the exertions of the Head Master, Babu Sarnath.

The young Maharajah and the class of Sirdars who read with him continued their studies under Dr. Goldsmith, and made good progress.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Results of the Entrance and Central India Schools Examinations as regards the Schools of the Central India Agency for the year 1885.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN															
	ENTRANCE.				CLASS I.				CLASS II.				CLASS III.			
	Passed.				Passed.				Passed.				Passed.			
	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Total number passed.
Residency School, Indore	7	...	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	18
Rutlam Central College	6	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	3	19
Mhow Zorvastrian School	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	5	15
Charkhari State	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	4	...	3	...	...	5	12
Chartarpur	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Datia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Punnah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rewah High School	6	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5
Dewas	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	28
Jaora	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12
Dhar	5	...	4	1	5	4	1	1	1	3	7	...	...	...	3	1
Sohna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Burwani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	3	3
Rajpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
English Madarsa, Indore	5	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Canadian Mission School, Indore.	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Private students	15	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	13
TOTAL	64	12	9	21	10	23	3	4	3	9	63	7	14	21	42	179
																83
																33
																43
																39
																60

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India at the end of the official year 1885-86.
(For Details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of.	REMARKS.		
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.				Elementary.	
			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
75,229.64			Institutions . For Males . For Females . TOTAL	...	...	...	277	...	...	293	16	28	337	} Institutions to No. of towns and villages, 11.		
	Towns . . . 53	Males . . . 4,882,823		12	12	12				} Male scholars to male population of school-going age,† 1.9.	} Females scholars to female population of school-going age,† .06.	
	Villages . . . 31,465	Females . . . 4,379,084		16	289	305	16	28						} 402
	TOTAL . . . 31,518	TOTAL . . . 9,261,907		2,327	9,719	12,046	769	822							13,637
			Scholars . For Males . For Females . TOTAL	...	...	...	402	...	...	402	...	...	402	} 402		
				2,327	10,131	12,448	769	822				14,039		

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE; }
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

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* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, Indore; }
The 21st September 1886. }

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	--Girls in boys' schools.		--Boys in girls' schools.															
Training Schools for Masters	Training Schools for Mistresses	Schools of Art	Law Schools	Medical Schools	Engineering and Surveying Schools	Industrial Schools	Other Schools	TOTAL	5	638	621	479	10	472	491	358	288	9,689	6,080	6,357	2	182	244	180	...	305	12,408	1,372	900	5,710	9	4,928	1,108	493
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL																																		
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																																		
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																																		
1 Advanced, teaching--																																		
(a) Arabic or Persian																																		
(b) Sanskrit																																		
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																																		
2 Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only { For Boys																																		
or mainly } , Girls																																		
3 European and Eurasian Schools not { For Boys																																		
conforming to Departmental Standards } , Girls																																		
4 Other Schools not conforming to Do. { For Boys																																		
parental Standards } , Girls																																		
TOTAL																																		
GRAND TOTAL																																		

- I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
 II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
 III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
 IV.—The sub-divisions of column 27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDONE; }
 The September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
 Principal.

Education—General

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS																
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
		MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.						MAINTAINED				
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1		2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																	
	Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
	For Boys { English	3,270	...	...	549	8,254	...	12,079	...	3,877	...	500	...	3,055	8,332	44,593	3,505	13,057
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	{ Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,270	...	...	549	8,254	...	12,079	...	3,877	...	500	...	3,055	8,332	44,593	3,505	13,057
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
	For Boys	2,013	...	...	434	...	200	2,647	360	536	108	...	84	1,478	2,566	15,736	...	2,209
	{ English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,013	...	...	434	...	200	2,647	1,200	809	108	...	1,081	1,658	4,856	16,288	...	2,389
	SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	University . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Direction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	...	...	...
	Inspection . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Arts College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	...	1,140
	{ Professional Colleges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Secondary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Primary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	...	308
	{ Special Schools other than Training Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buildings . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	6,979	...	63
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	74	160	...	281	3,876	...	481
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	47	...	94	160	...	...	9,361	17,416	...	1,979
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	5,289	...	...	983	8,254	200	14,726	10,250	4,733	108	594	1,241	5,613	22,539	78,297	3,505	17,423

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return equalised. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other

V.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction,' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4a, 4b, and 4c, should be included in column 7e, and not in columns 7a, 7b, and 7c. The

Central India for the official year 1885-86.

of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources ; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong, not in the preceding columns.
head of Scholarships.
expenditure entered in column 4d should be included in column 7d.

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NOTE—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE; }
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table VI.
Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1885-86.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	Institutions under Pub- lic management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Parasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e
ARMS COLLEGES—																			
1. Master of Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. B. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. { First B. A. First B. Sc. First Arts Previous Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																			
LAW—																			
1. Doctor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MEDICINE—																			
1. M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. M. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L. M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. { First M. B. First L. M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ENGINEERING—																			
1. M. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. B. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. First I. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION—																			
Matriculation { Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service { Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate { English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examination. { Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. I. Schools Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																			
1. Training School { Upper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examination { Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Training School { Upper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Examination. { Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. School of Art Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Examination in Surveying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Industrial School Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, Indore.
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1885-86.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													REMARKS.						
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.													IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.		Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institution.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
ARTS COLLEGES.	English																																
	Oriental																																
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.	Law																																
	Medicine																																
	Engineering																																
TOTAL																																	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	For Boys	3	176	174	124	3,977	...	500	...	3,955	8,332	...	...	...	3,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English																																
	Vernacular																																
	For Girls																																
	English																																
TOTAL	3	176	174	124	3,977	...	500	...	3,955	8,332	...	...	...	3,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	For Boys	5	170	189	135	536	108	...	84	1,478	2,566	...	...	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English																																
	Vernacular																																
	For Girls	2	126	121	99	273	...	...	...	997	180	2,200	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	7	296	320	234	1,200	809	108	...	1,081	1,658	4,856	...	...	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	
<i>Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India, &c.,—continued.</i>	

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										REMARKS.											
		IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																					
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Asso- ciations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institution.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	
SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																	
Training Schools for Masters																																	
Training Schools for Mis- tresses																																	
SCHOOLS OF ART.																																	
Law Schools																																	
Medical Schools																																	
Engineering and Surveying Schools																																	
Industrial Schools																																	
Other Schools																																	
TOTAL																																	
Inspection																																	
Arts Colleges																																	
Professional Colleges																																	
Secondary Schools																																	
Primary Schools																																	
Special Schools other than Training Schools																																	
Buildings Furniture and apparatus (Special Grants only)																																	
Miscellaneous																																	
TOTAL																																	
GRAND TOTAL																																	

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 32 of General Statement No. I.

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV. If—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 76 and 5, respectively, of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native State should be excluded.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I.—MILITARY WORKS.

1. *Revenue*.—The actual realization of Revenue amounted to R9,696 against the Budget and Revised Estimate of R10,000 for the year.

2. In the beginning of the year the Budget grant for Military Works, R3,50,000, was reduced to R3,25,000 by withdrawal of R25,000 (*vide* Government of India's No. 578 M. W., dated 19th June 1885), and was subsequently supplemented by sums aggregating R44,600 for completion of Mhow Fort, and extra subsidiary-buildings required for new Artillery at Neemuch, *vide* Government of India's telegrams, dated 27th October 1885 and 25th January 1886 respectively.

3. The actual expenditure under the classified heads contrasts with the Budget and Revised Estimates as follows :—

HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
	R	R	R
New Works	1,92,600	2,13,000	2,03,290
Repairs	65,000	62,000	60,476
Establishment	64,400	66,200	66,009
Tools and Plant	8,000	8,400	8,448
Barrack Department	20,000	20,000	21,252
Suspense . . . . .	...	...	— 10,433
TOTAL	3,50,000	3,69,600	3,49,042
Less expenditure in England . . . . .	...	1,600	1,619
Total outlay in India	3,50,000	3,68,000	3,47,423

HEADS.	Lapses.	Excesses.
	R	R
New Works	9,710	...
Repairs	1,524	...
Establishment	191	...
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	48
Barrack Department . . . . .	...	1,252
Suspense	10,433	...
	21,858	1,300
Net Lapse	20,558	...

Of the net lapse of R20,558, R10,433 are due to net decrease of stock issued to the works during the year, which was reported at the end of the year when it was too late to utilise it. The actual net lapse on the year's sanctioned Budget Grant was only R10,125, and the circumstances under which this occurred, are explained hereunder.

Original Works.—The lapse of R9,710 is chiefly due to the additional allotment of R10,000 (sanctioned late in the year) for fitting up certain buildings, for the accommodation of extra Battery of Artillery located at Neemuch, not having been fully utilized. A re-arrangement of quarters made by Military authorities subsequent to the allotment reduced the outlay originally anticipated.

Repairs.—The small lapse under this head is chiefly due to savings on different Estimates.

Establishment.—The trifling lapse of R191 under this head is nominal and requires no notice.

Tools and Plant.—The excess under this head is also insignificant.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The excess under this head is chiefly due to the detention, under orders of the Military Department, Bombay, after arrival of the relieving officer, of a Barrack Master first class, pending a prolonged inquiry into certain matters, called for by the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division, Sir R. Phayre.

Local Funds.—In addition to the above expenditure from Imperial Funds, an outlay of R5,585 has been incurred from Mhow Cantonment Fund.

The following works were in progress during the year:—

I.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.

Mhow.—Stone pavement over lower verandah roof of No. 1 E. I. Barrack was completed during the year.

On finding that the allotment of R10,000, sanctioned for fitting up Artillery Buildings at Neemuch, was not likely to be fully utilised, an Estimate amounting to upwards of R3,000 was sanctioned by Government order for constructing trap stone drains round E. I. Barracks 1, 2, and 3, and funds provided for it, by re-appropriation from the R10,000 mentioned, but owing to unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the Public Works Department very little progress was made in carrying out the provision of this Estimate.

Floors of Cavalry stables were dug up and earth carried without the Cantonment on sanitary grounds.

Roofs of Contagious disease ward and Hospital guard-room of the Old N. I. Lines were renewed.

Terrace roof of No. 1 Cavalry Barrack was paved with Neemuch stone with cement pointing, and Married Barracks 7 and 8 had old worn-out tile floors replaced by that of Neemuch stones with cement pointing.

Neemuch.—Additions and alterations required to certain buildings at Neemuch, to adapt them for the accommodation of extra Battery of Artillery, cantoned at that Station towards the end of the year, were put in hand and rapid progress made.

Iron tanks were supplied to kitchens of E. I. and Artillery Barracks, which were not supplied with them hitherto.

II.—ORDNANCE.

Mhow.—A coal shed, at the end of the present Smith's workshop, outside the Fort, was taken in hand and finished. Verandah floor of Block 54 of the Arsenal buildings was flagged with Neemuch stone. Trap stone drainage provided round the plinth of the building and two coats of coal-tar were given to the roof to prevent leakage.

III.—COMMISSARIAT.

Mhow.—Infirmary shed for transport cattle was taken in hand during the year and well advanced towards completion.

IV.—STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS.

An encamping-ground well at Chorpura on Agra and Bombay road was completed during the year.

VII.—GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

Mhow.—To secure better supply of water, which always fails at this Station during the hot season, every effort was made to deepen and clear out many existing wells. A new well with watering trough was constructed at Kaoti for the Cavalry horses, and bunds were thrown across the river at Patal Pani. The usual bunds were also thrown across the Sataree river.

Neemuch.—Two new wells were constructed; one south-west of Royal Artillery stables, and the other close to Leora Tank, and many others cleared out and deepened.

VIII.—FORTIFICATION.

Mhow. The work of remodelling the Fort, which was commenced during the latter part of the year, is approaching completion; several minor works, not provided in the original design, were found requisite and had to be carried out. The earthwork of the glacis which is, however, much greater than that provided for in the Defence Committee's project, is not yet completed, and the levelling of the Lascars' hill still remains to be carried out.

The Military buildings and roads, &c., generally at Mhow, Indore, Neemuch, Goona, Sirdarpur, and Sutna were kept in efficient state of repairs.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The supply and repairs of Barrack and Hospital furniture at Mhow, Indore and Neemuch were attended to and carried out as far as funds available permitted.

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.*,

*Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India, P. W. D.*

CIVIL WORKS.

Revenue actually realized during the year amounted, to R10,863 against Budget and Revised Estimate R12,000.

* Gateway, Indore Jail	R 3,000
Furniture, Roman Catholic Chapel at Mhow	4,322
	<u>7,322</u>

† Original Works, Civil	210
Repairs, Civil	2,000
Original Works, Communication	21,000
Repairs, Communication	17,000
	<u>40,210</u>

The original Imperial Grant was R5,33,000 as passed in Budget orders which was raised by subsequent additional grants aggregating R7,322 * to R5,40,322 out of which Government withdrew R40,210.† The final modified grant at the end of the year stood at R5,00,112 gross outlay, against which, under the classified heads, has been R4,77,782 as shown below :—

SERVICE HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.	DIFFERENCES.	
				Lapse.	Excess.
	R	R	R	R	R
CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
New Works	16,000	23,000	37,493	...	14,493
Repairs	20,000	20,500	22,384	...	1,884
COMMUNICATION.					
New Works	53,850	33,000	41,386	...	8,386
Repairs	2,52,000	2,32,500	2,13,551	18,949	..

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SERVICE HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.	DIFFERENCES.	
				Lapse.	Excess.
MIS. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.					
New Works . . . . .	...	...	92	...	92
Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	1,79,150	1,79,000	1,55,218	23,782	...
Tools and Plant	12,000	12,000	12,681	...	681
Suspense . . . . .	...	...	—5,023	...	—5,023
Total Civil Works	5,33,000	5,00,000	4,77,782	42,731	20,513
Expenditure in England . . . . .	...	...	8	...	...
Total outlay in India	5,33,000	5,00,000	4,77,774	42,131	20,513
NET LAPSE R				22,218	

2. In addition to the foregoing outlay from Imperial Funds, there has been a further expenditure of R2,71,143 from Local Funds and Contributions from Native States as exhibited in the sub-joined statement:—

SERVICE HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
New Works	R	R	R
Repairs	6,000	25,950	18,358
	...	...	218
COMMUNICATION.			
New Works	1,23,200	1,26,292	1,30,429
Repairs	39,850	39,850	64,668
Establishment	41,100	41,100	51,282
Tools and Plant	6,000	6,000	6,188
TOTAL	2,16,150	2,39,192	2,71,143

3. The combined outlay from the Imperial and Contributional Funds has been as follows:—

	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.
	R	R
Imperial Grant	5,00,000	1,77,774
Local and Contributional Funds	2,39,192	2,71,143
GRAND TOTAL	7,39,192	7,48,917

4. The outlay, in excess of Revised Estimate under Original Works, Civil and Communication and Repairs, Civil, is covered by re-appropriations sanctioned by the Local Administration, by transfer from the allotments for repairs communication. Of the total lapse of R22,226 on the whole, R5,023 is attributable to decrease of stock, and the balance R17,203 is due to short outlay on works and repairs under the following heads:—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

	R
Original Works	2,596
(Opium Godown at Indore.)	
Minor Works, Civil, about	1,600
Original Works, Communication	1,934
(Banda and Sagor road.)	
Minor Works, Communication	873
Repairs, Communication, about	10,200
	<hr/>
	17,203

The lapses under Minor Works, Civil, and Communication and Repairs, Communication, are principally due to small savings effected on the numerous estimates and allotments, and are made up of items generally below R500, which appear to call for no explanation. The lapse on opium godown at Indore is due to subsequent modification in the project.

The lapse on allotment for Sagor and Banda Road is due to failure in the supply of bricks owing to losses caused by unusual rain in December 1885.

5. Increased outlay on contributions and local funds was covered by realizations and appropriations, and does not require notice.

6. The following works were in progress or completed during the year :—

IV. OPIUM.

Indore.—Additions and alterations to the opium godown, which were commenced during the previous year, were completed, as far as they appeared desirable, and a latrine was also built.

VI.—POST OFFICE.

Sehore.—Certain additions were made to improve the Post Office ; buildings of this denomination at various places within the limit of this Administration were kept in repair.

VII.—TELEGRAPH.

Ujjain.—A new well was constructed for the Telegraph Office.

This class of buildings at all the places in Central India were kept in a state of efficient repair.

VIII.—ADMINISTRATION.

Indore.—South upper verandah of the Residency house was paved.

Sirdarpur.—Certain additions and alterations were made to the out-houses of the Agency house.

Gwalior.—The Gwalior Residency was only partially re-roofed during the previous year, and the remaining part of it, consisting of dressing and bath rooms, &c., was re-roofed during the year under review, and certain other minor improvements urgently required to the building were also executed.

Indore.—The roof of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General's house was thoroughly renewed and the building itself considerably improved.

All buildings appertaining to this head throughout the Administration were maintained in a State of repair.

IX.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Nil.

X.—EDUCATIONAL.

Indore.—The Daly College, which was finished during the early part of the year, was declared open by His Excellency the Viceroy in person in November 1885. This building has been constructed from voluntary subscriptions of Native Chiefs in Central India, to whom photographs of the building were furnished.

XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mhow.—The new Roman Catholic Church, finished during the previous year, was furnished during the year under review. A vestry to the Presbyterian Church at that Station was also built from subscriptions.

Indore.—Flag flooring was provided throughout the Church.

This class of buildings and burial grounds, &c., at the several Stations were maintained in good order.

XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Nil.

XVI.—JAILS.

Sehore.—Additional store and guard rooms to the Agency, which were begun in the previous year, were finished. Four solitary cells to the Jail at that Station were constructed and certain improvements to the Agency Jail were also executed.

Indore.—A portion of the wall of the Thagi Jail was re-constructed, and a new additional gate constructed for the Civil Jail.

Buildings of this class at all places within the Province were repaired and kept in good order.

XVII.—POLICE.

Nil.

XIX.—MEDICAL.

Nil.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Indore.—A shed was constructed for a foundry for Public Works workshop.

Mhow.—Floors of engine, mortar mill and carpenters' sheds in Public Works store were paved; the well within the yard of the premises was deepened and a timber shed re-constructed.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Two hundred and fifty copies of a series of 89 photographs of famous ancient monuments, of great historical and architectural interest in Central India, were got up and printed in London in permanent antotype.

Considerable improvements and repairs were executed to the buildings of this denomination within the Fortress of Gwalior at a cost of upwards of R3,000.

COMMUNICATION.

MHOW AND NEEMUCH ROAD.

Annual repairs and necessary renewals were executed, and the whole road, which extends from Mhow to a stage beyond Neemuch, was maintained in good order. Metal was collected for widening to 10 ft. those portions of this road which lie between Mhow and 21st mile and miles 80th to 163rd. A feeder road

was commenced from 127th mile of the Neemuch and Nusserabad Road to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Station at Kaisurpura and good progress made, and the completed feeder roads to the several stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway were renewed and maintained in order.

DHAR AND SIRDARPORE ROAD.

The portion of this road lying between Tirla and Hatode was completed, and that already completed was kept in order.

DHAR BRANCH ROAD.

This road was renewed, repaired, and maintained in good order.

AGRA AND BOMBAY ROAD.

This long stretch of trunk road, 458 miles within Central India, commencing from within a few miles of Agra to Scindwa was renewed, repaired and maintained in good travelling order as far as funds available permitted. Metal was also collected where much wanted for ensuing year's renewal. A new pucca well was sunk in the compound of Munia Inspection Bungalow near Dholpore. Dâk Bungalow at Budderwas, and Inspection Bungalow and cook-house at Rotai were re-roofed, and a new stable erected in the compound of the former.

A ferry was maintained over the Nerbudda River at Khull Ghât, and also over the Chambal near Dholepore during the rains, and trestle and boat bridges over them were respectively constructed and maintained during the fair weather.

The traffic between Goona, Sipri and Gwalior is still reported to be considerable, notwithstanding some diminution, apparently caused by the traffic from the country on the south and south-east of Sipri having been drawn in the direction of Bhopal since opening of the Railway from Itarsi to that place.

UJJAIN AND AGAR ROAD.

This road which was otherwise completed during the previous year had a causeway over the Kali Sindh River constructed during the year, and a ferry boat removed from the Sipra to that river.

A new Dâk Bungalow, which has commenced last year at Ujjain close to the Railway Station and the junction of Ujjain-Agar and Dewas-Ujjain Roads, was finally finished early in the year.

GWALIOR AND JHANSI ROAD.

This is a very important line of communication, and there has been heavy traffic of grain, seeds, &c., over it, to accommodate which certain portions of it have been already widened, and other portions requiring improvements are being provided for. The whole of this road is, however, naturally dry, and the material available for repairing it not very durable. It is therefore difficult to keep it in as efficient a state of repair as is desirable. During the rains a ferry is maintained over the Sindh River which traverses the road. Two new boats were provided during the year. The ferry is under the management of the Public Works Department, the tolls being farmed for a sum somewhat lower than that realized during the previous year. The falling of the tolls is attributed to some diminution of traffic owing to partial cessation of work on the Jhansi-Manikpore Railway. The net income of this ferry is shared by Gwalior and Duttia Durbars, and the surplus accumulation was divided between the two States during the year.

GWALIOR AND ETAWA ROAD.

A new Inspection Bungalow was constructed at Bhind, and the road was generally repaired and maintained in order, and metal for consolidation during the coming rains was laid along the miles in need of renewal.

JHANSI AND SIPRI ROAD.

The length of this road is 61 miles, of which 27 are metalled; an estimate for metalling the remaining 34 miles was sanctioned during the year, but the work was advisedly postponed for a short time, pending orders regarding Sipri Cantonment, and resumed rather late in the year. Traffic on this line has much increased since the commencement of the Jhansi-Manikpore Railway. It will still increase as soon as the Jhansi-Cawnpore Railway is opened. The only important unbridged streams on this line are Kali Sind and Mohawar. The former has a causeway, and one is being built over the latter to reduce the obstruction to a minimum; considering the existing and anticipated heavy traffic the metalling will have to be maintained in an efficient order. There is no water available along this road, and it will not do to depend entirely upon the rain water. It is desirable to sink wells at reasonable distances, and this want will be supplied as funds become available. The soil is reported to consist of yellow earth, boulders and soft rock, and the cost of the wells will not, it is believed, be heavy. The metalled portion suffered much from heavy wheeled traffic, but with needful repairs and renewals it was kept in order.

SHORT OR MINOR ROADS ABOUT GWALIOR.

Are Fort Road, Agra and Sipri Loop lines, Red and Post Office Roads. Hitherto traffic over these important lines of communication, particularly over the first three, has been heavy, and all of them were kept in fair order. In consequence of the rendition of the Fort of Gwalior and Cantonment of Morar, most of these roads will revert to Gwalior Durbar as local roads.

JHANSI AND NOWGONG ROAD.

The road, as well as ferry and pile bridge over the Deesan River, were maintained in good order.

NOWGONG AND SUTNA ROAD.

This road, which is about 100 miles in length, is divided into five sections all of which were completed during the previous year, excepting one mile of the second, seven miles of the third, and two miles of the fourth sections wanting second coat of metal, which was consolidated in the fourth and collected in the third section. No work was done in the second section during the year. At the end of the second section there is a large unbridged river, "Ken," over which a ferry is maintained during the rains by Punnah and Chatarpur States, a trestle bridge and causeway being annually reconstructed and maintained by P. W. D. during dry months. A permanent causeway is being built, and nearly two-thirds of the work was done during the year.

GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

This road, 67 miles in length, is divided into two sections, which were maintained in fair order.

NOWGONG AND SRINAGAR ROAD.

21 miles in length was maintained in fair order.

BANDA AND SAGOR ROAD.

Entire length of this road is 67 miles and 7 furlongs, comprised in three sections—2, 3, and 4. The first two of which about 36 miles are complete in every respect, except that Ormal river in the 2nd section is not bridged, but is provided with a permanent causeway only, which has rendered the road passable except during the heavy floods.

The fourth section, which is the only incomplete one, is $28\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Work on it was resumed in 1883, during which year estimates were sanctioned for earthwork, metalling, and for large and minor bridges and culverts, all of which are being carried out. The following is the state of progress up to the end of the year under report.

Earthwork and metalling completed in the first 19 miles, with the exception of the latter in the 7th and 8th mile.

LARGE BRIDGES.

Puniari bridge, 5 spans, 30 feet each.

Mugrar „ 5 „ 25 „

Kurki „ 3 „ 25 „

have been built to the level of block-in-course and roadway opened over them.

MINOR BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

These were put in hand in 1884-85; all the causeways in the first 19 miles have been completed, and most of the minor bridges and culverts under construction are at the following stages of progress, *viz.*, 19 built to the level of block-in-course, 8 to the level of the crown, 2 to the springing line, 25 foundation filled up, and 5 small drains not commenced yet; the total number of causeways and culverts in the first 19 miles is 59, on 53 of which roadway is opened, although copings to parapets have yet to be done.

NAGODE AND KALLINGER ROAD.

The portion of this road within Central India is about $34\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It is partially banked and bridged. Three detached portions of Ghât Roads, amounting to 5 miles, were completed before 1857. The work has never been resumed since, but maintenance has been carried out as usual.

DEWAS AND ASHTA ROAD.

Bhopal Section.—Second coat of metal has now been consolidated throughout, and metal for third coat collected is ready for consolidation. Imperfect consolidation in certain miles was remedied. Arrangements have also been made for construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Imlia, and wells were sunk in the compounds of Inspection Bungalows at Doulatpore and Doodee.

SCINDIA SECTION.

Causeway over the Lodri river, commenced during the previous year, was completed, and the road being otherwise complete, needs only maintenance, which was fairly executed.

BEORA AND SEHORE ROAD.

This road is 61 miles in length. It passes through the three Native States of Bhopal, Nursingurh and Rajgurh, each of which constitutes a section. Second coat of metal has been consolidated throughout, and the material collected for the third coat. All the bungalows are well advanced towards completion and will be ready for occupation during the monsoon of the following year, *viz.*, 1886-87. Wells were constructed at the Khajuria and Hingonia Inspection Bungalows in the Bhopal and Rajgurh Sections respectively.

RAJGARH AND BEORA ROAD.

Fifteen miles in length was surveyed and project put in hand and matured.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

DEWAS AND UJJAIN ROAD

Was maintained in fair order.

INDORE AND SIMROLE ROAD.

Maintained in fair order.

MHOW AND KHERI GHAT ROAD.

Maintained in fair order.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The general percentage of establishment charge against outlay on works and repairs, as shown in the Financial accounts of the year, is 33.51 against 39.30 during previous year. Hitherto Military bore a fixed percentage, which necessarily rendered the charge against Civil works very excessive. The recent orders of Government that Military grant should in future bear an average charge will considerably lower that against Civil works.

Mr. T. Knight, *sub. pro tem.* Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was suspended 31st July 1885 and removed from the Department 1st February 1886.

Mr. D. M. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, held executive charge of the Mhow Division, with the rank of Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from 31st July to 16th November 1885, from which date to end of the year Mr. Lister was Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, rejoined from furlough on 13th, and resumed charge of Mhow Division on 16th November 1885.

Mr. R. H. Tickell was promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from 4th August 1885.

Mr. A Stoddard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, went on 6 months' sick leave, from the 20th June, and died at sea on the 18th July 1885.

Mr. F. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, who was placed in executive charge of the Indore Division on Mr. Stoddard's departure, was promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *sub. pro tem.* from the 29th June 1885.

C. S. THOMASON, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for I., P. W. D.

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1885-86.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department .	3,815	...	3,233	405	1,250	4,888
Under Political Agencies .	17	...	80	7	.....	87
		3,832				
TOTAL .	.....	3,832	3,313	412	1,250	4,975

FORM H.
Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Works calling for remarks.
	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	<i>₹ a. p.</i>	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund . . .	1,101 13 8	1,963 10 8	3,065 8 4	
2. Gwalior Agency . . .	130 13 1	261 11 10	392 8 11	
3. Bhopal Agency . . .	2,000 0 0	4,967 13 1	6,967 13 1	
4. Western Malwa Agency . . .	110 11 6	865 11 5	976 6 11	
5. Bhopawar Agency . . .	651 1 0	1,215 0 7	1,866 1 7	
6. Goona Agency . . .	2,146 13 0	303 6 1	2,450 3 1	
7. Manpur Pergunnah Road Fund . . .	...	...	...
8. Manpur Pergunnah School Fund . . .	...	...	...
9. Manpur Pergunnah Municipal Fund . . .	...	126 8 8	126 8 8	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	9,296 0 0	1,034 7 0	10,330 7 0	
11. Baghelkhand Agency . . .	...	...	...
12. Bundelkhand Agency . . .	310 0 3	294 3 10	604 4 1	
13. Mhow Cantonment . . .	1,749 0 10	10,058 3 11	11,807 4 9	
14. Morar Cantonment . . .	2,000 0 0	4,745 7 3	6,745 7 3	
15. Neemuch Cantonment . . .	677 6 9	1,890 1 11	2,567 8 8	
16. Nowgong Cantonment . . .	3,837 5 9	2,627 8 11	6,464 14 8	
17. Sipri Cantonment . . .	...	454 3 6	454 3 6	
18. Mehidpur Cantonment . . .	...	...	...
19. Malwa Dharamsalla Fund	...	...	...
20. Indore School Fund . . .	...	564 1 4	564 1 4	
TOTAL . . .	24,011 1 10	31,372 4 0	55,383 5 10	

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICES.

Extract from Annual Administration Report for 1885-86 of the Central India Circle submitted by Mr. W. J. Ham, Deputy Post Master General.

The Circle was in my charge for the whole of this year.

The most important event was the introduction of a Postal Convention with the Gwalior State.

The chief conditions of the agreement are—

- I.—That there shall be a mutual interchange of all articles of correspondence, including also parcels, money-orders and India Postal notes, as well as registered, insured and V. P. articles.
- II.—That the Gwalior State Post shall use Indian Postage labels and Inland Post Cards overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" and also with the Gwalior arms. These will be supplied at cost price.
- III.—That these labels, &c., shall be recognized in payment of postage on any articles posted in any Imperial Post Office or letter-box within the limits of the Gwalior State.
- IV.—That the rates of postage, rules and regulations for the public in the Gwalior State Post Office shall be the same as those in force in the Imperial Post Office for the time being.
- V.—That Postal Service correspondence shall be carried free.
- VI.—That mails shall be mutually carried free over runner's mail cart and Railway lines.
- VII.—That each department shall keep its collections of unpaid postage, except such as may be collected by the Gwalior State Post Office on unpaid foreign correspondence handed to it for delivery.
- VIII.—Money-orders and India Postal notes shall be sold and paid by the Gwalior State, commission on sales being retained by Gwalior State.

Detailed Regulations were drawn up for the carrying out of these conditions.

* * * * *

Many questions having arisen on which there was a misunderstanding between the Imperial Postal Department and the Durbar, a meeting was arranged between Rai Salig Ram, who had had the charge of the original negotiations, and myself with the Superintendent, Durbar Post, at Agra, on the 22nd February 1886, at which all these difficulties were finally settled: mutual concessions were made, and it was arranged that several Imperial Post Offices should be abolished at the close of the financial year. The rendition of Gwalior Fort and the Morar-Cantonment by the Government of India to His Highness Maharaja Sindia necessitated the withdrawal of the Imperial Post Office from those places.

The Morar Cantonment Sub-Post Office and the Gwalior Fort Sub-Post Office were closed on the 10th March, and it was arranged that the Gwalior Disbursing Office should be closed for business on the 1st April 1886.

I would add that the relations between myself and Gwalior Durbar have always been most cordial. There were at first great differences of opinion on the mode of carrying out the Convention, and the Gwalior Durbar demanded that Imperial Letter Boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen should be withdrawn from places where they had established Post Offices, &c. They also at first sold Postage labels at a discount to the public. But these questions have now been arranged. The Superintendent, Durbar Post, has been always willing to adopt suggestions which I have made to him, and now that the points on which we differed have been settled finally, I anticipate that the arrangement will work smoothly. I made the Superintendent understand that it was useless to ask for any further concessions, and this being kept in view it only remains to carry out the terms of the Convention.

I will now offer some remarks on the returns given in the Appendices.

APPENDIX I.

At the end of the year 1884-85 there were 115 Post Offices in this Circle ; on the 31st March 1886 there were 132. During the year 5 village offices were converted into Sub-offices ; 3 Sub-offices were made Head Offices, *viz.*, Bhopal, Ujjain, and Sutna Railway Station. The head office at Sutna was changed into a Sub-office and called the Sutna Agency Post Office. The Sub-office at Gungapur was transferred to this Circle from the Rajputana Circle.

Seventeen Village Offices were opened and made permanent, and two Sub-offices, *viz.*, Baroda and Deep, were converted into Village Offices.

In addition to these 9 Village Offices were still in the experimental period at the end of the year, and of these four have since been made permanent. Thus the total increase to the Circle in the number of new Post Offices represents 18·26 per cent.

This is most satisfactory considering the difficulty in persuading the Chiefs to allow their territories to be open to British officials. This objection is now wearing off, and in three States, *viz.*, Narsingarh, Sitaman and Suthalia, the Rajahs themselves addressed the Political Agents, asking them to request me to open Imperial Post Offices in their territories.

There was an increase of four in the number of letter boxes, and there was no change in the establishment of village postmen ; One at Sutna was transferred to the Sutna Railway Station, and one was abolished at Rajgarh and was entertained at Dhar.

APPENDIX II.

The open lines of Railways within the limits of the Central India Circle did not change in length during the year.

A *mail cart* line from Mhow to Dhar was opened instead of the runners, line between these places. The distance is 34 miles.

The *runners'* line from Bhilwara to Gungapur, 25 miles, was transferred to this Circle from the Rajputana Circle.

Besides this, 84 miles of runners' line were newly opened and six abolished.

APPENDIX III.

The total of complaints against this Circle in 1885-86 is 105 or 7 per cent. less than in 1884-85 ; of these only 41 have been found to be well-grounded.

The largest number of complaints was 18 against Mhow, and they were chiefly of delay, but only 5 of these complaints were found to be well-grounded.

It is very difficult, with a shifting population of military, to avoid these complaints.

APPENDIX IIIA.

There is only one case in this Appendix which calls for remark, and this is No. 3, the wrong payment of two money-orders for Rs300.

On the 9th December 1885 a telegram was received by Luchmichand Shanker Lal of Jamad, purporting to come from Hukumchand Bhagwan Dass Giaya from Burdwan, asking the former to send money-order for Rs300, payable at Raneeganj Station. This was done, and the money-orders were duly paid at the Raneeganj Post Office. The acknowledgments arrived in due course to the remitter at Jamad, who noticed that the signatures were not those of the man who he supposed had telegraphed to him. He communicated with his correspondent, and on 27th December he received a telegram from him from Benares that some one had telegraphed in his name, and that he had never asked for money-orders.

The case was then enquired into by the Postmaster General, Bengal, who decided that, if it was a case of personation, there was no proof that a fraud had been committed through the medium of the Post Office; that the arrangements between the real parties must have been of a very loose and open character, and that it was not for the Department to take the matter up.

It appeared in the course of the enquiry that this man had also received payment of two telegraphic money-orders for another Rs300, so that Rs600 in all had been obtained. If this was a fraud by personation, it would appear, considering the identification which had been demanded before payment by the Raneeganj Post Office, that it is very difficult to avoid similar occurrences.

APPENDIX IV.

In the first case mentioned in this Appendix no loss occurred to Government on the insurance. The parcels were partially insured, and as they were not lost by highway robbery but by the dishonesty of a Postal employé, the value had to be paid to the sender. The whole of the contents were, however, recovered and returned to the sender, with the exception of some ornaments which had been melted down. For these Rs11-8 were paid to the sender, and the gold was sold for the credit of Government and realized more than the amount paid.

APPENDIX V.

There were only two cases of highway robbery in this Circle during 1885-86, and these occurred about the same place, and were, no doubt, committed by the same gang.

APPENDIX VA.

There was one attempt at highway robbery only, and this was most likely committed by the same gang as had robbed the mails on the 10th and 16th December between Pachaur and Biaor, as reported in Appendix V.

APPENDIX VI.

I have shown the Post Office buildings at Gwalior and Janak Tal as still on the books of the Public Works Department, as I have received no intimation of their transfer to Scindia State, although I have reason to believe that the former

has ceased to be the property of the Government of India. The Gwalior building is still occupied by the Residency Post Office and the Janak Tal building by the combined Post and Telegraph Office.

APPENDIX VII.

At the commencement of the year there were 11 combined Post and Telegraph Offices in Central India, of which five (Biaora, Dewas, Sipri, Shajapur and Goona) were worked by the Telegraph Department, with the Telegraph Master as Post Master. The other six were under the Postal Department.

On the 1st January 1886 four of the offices which had been in charge of Telegraph Masters were handed over to the Postal Department, and only one at Goona is now worked by the Telegraph Department.

Three new combined offices (Nowgong, Gwalior Residency and Janak Tal) were opened with Postal Signallers.

The total charge for the year to the Telegraph Department was R3,728-4-3, and an income was realized on private messages alone of R13,682-10, or nearly four times the cost of establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is a brief account of the negotiations carried on during the year for the opening of the Post Offices in the several Native States :—

In October 1884 the Chief of Narsingarh having applied through the Political Agent in Bhopal for the establishment of a Post Office at Khujnere, a town in his territory, the Inspector of the Division was requested to ascertain and report on the importance of the place. After obtaining the requisite information, the Political Agent was asked to arrange to place the Post Office in charge of a State official. To this the Chief consented, and I then, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, opened a Village Post Office in charge of the Tehsildar of the State on the 1st April 1885.

As I wished to open a Post Office at Talain, a place situated in the joint territory of the Indore and Rajgarh States, the Political Agent in Bhopal was addressed to obtain the consent of the Durbars. After some months both the Chiefs consented, and the Agent to the Governor-General's approval was obtained. It was arranged to utilize the services of a relation of the State Tehsildar to work the Post Office on an allowance of R5 a month, and the Political Agent allowed this.

The office was opened on the 1st May 1885.

In December 1884 the Chief of Suthalia, a petty State under Bhopal Agency, desired to have a Post Office in his capital town on the condition of its being placed in charge of his Treasurer, and in January 1885 the matter was represented to the Agent to the Governor General to obtain his consent to the proposal, which was received in the month of April, and a Village Office was opened on the 1st May 1885.

In May 1885 a Village Post Office was opened at Namli, the chief town of a petty State of the same name situated on the Railway line between Rutlam and Jaora.

The Thakur desired to have a British Post Office, and promised to contribute R5 a month towards the cost of the establishment. The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India approved of the proposal and the office was opened accordingly.

A Village Post Office was also opened in May 1884 at Piploda, a petty State about 10 miles from Sailana. The Chief consented to the proposal and also

gave a man for the conveyance of mails half-way between Piploda and Sailana. I also arranged through the Political Agent, Western Malwa, to place the Post Office in charge of the schoolmaster, and obtained the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

It was found advisable to open a Village Receiving House in the town of Sehore for the convenience of the inhabitants. The matter was represented to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and the Political Agent, Bhopal; their consent obtained and the office opened on the 1st July 1885; a few days later the Durbar raised objections to the location of the British Post Office in the town, apparently, through some misunderstanding, caused in the previous correspondence connected with the case. The Political Agent informed the Inspector accordingly, and, on receipt of his report, I ordered the Post Office to be closed at once. The inhabitants of the town who had already appreciated the facilities derived from a few days' experience petitioned the Political Agent, Bhopal, that the Post Office might be re-opened. This was represented to Her Highness the Begum, pointing out "how convenient the new Post Office in the town of Sehore has been to the mercantile members of the community and therefore good for trade;" the Political Agent "would therefore earnestly hope that Her Highness, in the interests of the community at large, will allow the office to remain as a tentative measure for six months." On receipt of a copy of this memorandum, I telegraphed to the Inspector to keep the Sehore Town Office open until Durbar replied to the Political Agent, and in the month of September 1885 the Durbar finally withdrew its objection to the establishment of the Post Office.

A Village Post Office was opened in September 1885 at Raghogarh, a petty State under Goona Agency. It was arranged to place the office in charge of a State official on an allowance of Rs5 per mensem, and the proposition was approved of by the Agent to the Governor General.

In March 1885 an application for a Post Office was received from the inhabitants of Barkhera, a station on the Bhopal State Railway. I consulted the Political Agent as to the necessity for the Post Office, and asked him at the same time to obtain the Durbar's consent. This was complied with. The Agent to the Governor General's approval was then obtained, and the Post Office opened on the 1st October 1885 in charge of the Customs officer of the State on an allowance of Rs5 per mensem.

A Sub-office was opened at Bhopal Railway Station—the present terminus of the Bhopal State Railway—in October 1885, for the convenience of the Railway employes and the Engineering staff connected with the Indian Midland Railway. Great inconvenience had been felt by the people from the want of a Post Office in that locality, and on consulting the Political Agent on the subject he said that he had no hesitation in stating his opinion that the proposal, if carried out, would result in great convenience to the public and obviate the undoubted inconvenience which then existed owing to the distance between the station and the Post Office in the town.

The Post Office has proved very remunerative, and its status has been increased from a Village to a Sub-office.

In December 1885 the Rajah of Sitaman addressed the Political Agent, Western Malwa, stating that he was desirous of having a British Post Office in his capital, provided it would not entail any expense on his State. The Rajah assured the Political Agent that the Post Office would at once pay its expenses. I obtained statistics and referred the matter to the Agent, Governor-General, for his approval. This being done, I asked the Director General's sanction and a Post Office was opened permanently on the 4th March 1886.

The cost of the Post Office, including road establishment, is R 26-8, and the total of the value return for the month of May last was about R 45.

Early in the year under report negotiations were opened with the Traffic Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to open Village Post Offices at the Railway Stations on the line in charge of Station Masters, and it was agreed after some correspondence to open eight Village Post Offices at the following stations *viz* :—

Ajnoda,	Kalakund,
Chambal,	Palia,
Choral,	Piplia,
Dhodhar,	Runija,

on an allowance of R 6 per mensem. I also intended to open Post Offices in charge of Station Masters on the Bhopal State Railway, and wrote to the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, who works the line, but he declined to allow the Station Masters to do Postal work, believing that the Railway duties were quite sufficient for them.

EXCHANGES WITH HOLKAR'S POST.

The amount due to the Imperial Post Office under this head show a large increase over those of the previous two years, which were in—

	R	a.	p.
1883-1884	509	15	3
1884-1885	473	6	9
1885-1886	548	2	9

The statement for the last two years is as follows :—

	1884-1885.	1885-1886.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Unpaid Postage sent to State P. O. . .	1,296 5 6	1,475 7 0
Half share due to State P. O. . .	648 2 9	737 11 6
Deduct on account of unpaid covers returned undeliverable	174 12 0	189 8 9
Balance paid to Imperial Post Office . .	473 6 9	548 2 9

The amount of unpaid postage returned for covers undeliverable is about 12·8 per cent. of the total sent to the State Post Office for recovery. This is very high, and augurs badly for the delivery of the paid correspondence, of which no account is kept.

The increase over last year in Postage sent for delivery is however satisfactory and is nearly 16 per cent.

REMITTANCES.

The remittance of money between Sub and Head Offices formed the subject of serious consideration during the year. It is most difficult to obtain hundis; it is quite impossible at some places, in others it is only possible at a rate which cannot remunerate the Post Office for the money-order business, which is the chief cause of accumulations. The rate paid for remittances, for instance, in the Goona district, is from 8 to 10 annas per cent. From Agar to Indore it is better, for R 51,000 were remitted at 5 annas 4 pie per cent., while in Baghelkhand and Rewah the whole collections of the Post Office were remitted to Nowgong and Sutna, R 1,79,938, at the same rate. I attempted to obtain the use of the State Treasuries and Tehsils in Bhopal, but without result so far. I hope eventually, however, to overcome the opposition of the Durbar.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter Boxes opened and Imperial Postman and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1885-86 and the number existing on 31st March 1886.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1886	OPENED OR ENTERTAINED IN

* Not shewn in the last year.

Total number of Post Offices, Letter Boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen existing on 31st March 1885	
Ditto	opened or entertained in 1885-86.
Ditto	closed or discontinued in 1885-86
Ditto	existing on 31st March 1886

INDORE, }
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX II.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail-cart, horses, camels, runners, boats and steamers during the official year 1885-86, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1885.				NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1886.				Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	From	To	Length in miles.		From	To	Length in miles.				
Railways	Gwalior . Barwaha . Fatehabad . Bhopal . Jukehi .	Shikarpur (Morena) Neemuch . Ujjain . Hoshangabad . Jaitwar .	24 202 12 46 64		Gwalior . Barwaha . Fatehabad . Bhopal . Jukehi .	Shikarpur (Morena) Neemuch . Ujjain . Hoshangabad . Jaitwar .	24 202 12 46 64		...	...
TOTAL OF RAILWAYS . . . . .	.....	.....	348		.....	.....	348		...	...
Mail-Carts	Gwalior . Do. . Rutlam . Indore . Mhow . Sehore .	Jhansi . Railway Station . Do. . Do. . Do. . Bhopal .	66 1 2 1 1 25		Gwalior . Do. . Rutlam . Indore . Mhow . Do. . Sehore .	Jhansi . Railway Station . Do. . Do. . Do. . Dhar . Bhopal .	66 1 2 1 1 34 25		...	...	Opened on 1st May 1885.
TOTAL MAIL-CART LINES . . . . .	.....	.....	96		.....	.....	130		34	...	
Runners	Gwalior . Shikarpur (Morena). Pachaur . Gwalior . Do. . Do. . Gwalior Fort .	Indore . Chhonda . Narsingarh . Janak Tal . Morar . Gwalior Fort . Railway Station .	306 2½ 24 4 1 3 2		Gwalior . Darah . Shikarpur (Morena). Pachaur . Do. . Do. . Gwalior .	Indore . Raghagarh . Chhonda . Narsingarh . Khujnere . Talsin . Janak Tal .	306 2 2½ 24 10 8 4	...	...	...	Abolished on 10th March 1886. Abolished on 10th March 1886. Abolished on 10th March 1886.
	Khilchipur . Rajgarh . Biaora . Muxudangarh .	Rajgarh . Biaora . Muxudangarh .	10 14 24		Khilchipur .	Muxudangarh .	48		...	...

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

APPENDIX II—continued.
 Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail-cart, horses, camels, runners, boats and steamers during the official year 1885-86, as compared with the previous year—(continued).

Mode of conveyance.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1885.				NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1886.				Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	From	To	Length in miles.		From	To	Length in miles.				
Runners (continued)	Shajapur	Agar	29		Shajapur	Agar	29		..	..	Transferred from Rajputana Circle.
	Ujjain	Do.	42		Ujjain	Do.	42		..	..
	Do.	Railway Station	2		Do.	Railway Station	2		..	..
	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16		Ghatia	Mehidpur	16		..	..
	Agar	Jhalrapatam	73		Agar	Jhalrapatam	73		..	..
	Sasnair	Nalkhera	11		Sasnair	Nalkhera	11		..	..
					Bhilwara	Gangapur	25		25	..	
	Jaora	Khachrand	20		Jaora	Khachrand	20		..	..
	Baraoda	Tall	16		Baraoda	Tall	16		..	..
	Neemuch	Jawad	10		Neemuch	Jawad	10		..	..
	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18		Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18		..	..
	Baranagar	Bakhatgarh	12		Ditto	Sitaman	18		18	..	Opened on 4th March 1886.
	Mhow	Sirdarpur	58		Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12		..	..	Mail-cart line opened from Mhow to Sirdarpur on 1st May 1885.
					Dhar	Sirdarpur	24		..	34	
	Sirdarpur	Jhabua	28		Sirdarpur	Jhabua	28		..	..
	Do.	Rajpur	70		Ditto	Rajpur	70		..	..
	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24		Barwaha	Mandlesar	24		..	..
	Kooksee	Barwani	18		Kooksee	Barwani	18		..	..
	Mhow	Manpur	12		Mhow	Manpur	12		..	..
	Barnagar	Railway Station	1½		Barnagar	Railway Station	1½		..	..
	Jaora	Ditto	1		Jaora	Do.	1½		..	..
	Rutlam	Banswara	44		Rutlam	Banswara	44		..	..
					Sailana	Piploda	9		9	..	Opened on 1st May 1885.
	Mandsaur	Railway Station	1½		Mandsaur	Railway Station	1½		..	..
	Neemuch	Ditto	1½		Neemuch	Ditto	1½		..	..
	Indore	Indore City	2		Indore	Indore City	2		..	..
	" City	Railway Station	1		Indore City	Railway Station	1		..	..
	Srangpur	Sehore	48		Srangpur	Sehore	48		..	..
	Sehore	Tewas	70		Sehore	Dewas	70		..	..
					Ditto	Sehore town	1		1	..	Opened on 1st July 1885.
	Bhopal	Bhilsa	34		Bhopal	Bhilsa	34		..	..
	Bhilsa	Basoda	24		Bhilsa	Basoda	24		..	..
	Basoda	Rahatgarh	12		Basoda	Rahatgarh	12		..	..
	Bhilsa	Sironj	43		Bhilsa	Sironj	43		..	..
	Sironj	Kurwai	22		Sironj	Kurwai	22		..	..

Ambari .	Berasia .	Ambari stage .	Berasia .	18	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal .	Railway Station	Bhopal .	Railway Station	2	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Jahangirabad .	Ditto .	Jahangirabad .	2	...	...	...	...	...
Deep .	Kabakhera .	} Deep .	Bareli .	13	61	36			
Bari .	Bareli .			12					
This includes the line 'Kaliakhera to Bari, 36 miles, opened on 1st April 1885.									
Semri Harchand	Bharkach	Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	...	...	...	...	...
Sobhapur	Bamori .	Sobhapur .	Bamori .	36	...	...	...	...	...
Bamori .	Garhi .	} Garhi .	Siwas .	18	52	...	...	...	...
Do.	Silwani .			12					
Silwani .	Siwas .			22					
Bareli .	Udipura .	Bareli .	Udipura .	19	19	...	...	...	...
Sehore .	Ichhawar	Sehore .	Ichhawar	14	14	...	...	...	...
Bhilsa .	Raesen .	Bhilsa .	Raesen .	14	14	...	...	...	...
Sutna .	Nowgong	Sutna .	Nowgong	105	105	...	...	...	...
Panna .	Ajaigarh	Panna .	Ajaigarh	18	18	...	...	...	...
Chhattarpur	Gulganj .	Chhattarpur	Gulganj .	21	21	...	...	...	...
Mahatgaon stage	Bijawar .	Mahatgaon stage	Bijawar .	12	12	...	...	...	...
Ganj stage	Rajnagar	Ganj stage	Rajnagar	10	10	...	...	...	...
Sutna .	Gobindgarh	Sutna .	Rewah .	44	31	...	...	...	13
13 miles, Rewah to Gobindgarh included in the line Rewah to Chandia.									
Bela stage	Amarpatan	Bela stage	Amarpatan	18	18	...	...	...	...
Rewah .	Mangawan	Rewah .	Mangawan	17	17	...	...	...	...
Mangawan	Manganj	} Mangawan .	Sihool .	22	52	...	...	...	...
Manganj	Sihool .			30					
Mangawan	Sohagi .	Do.	Sohagi .	26	26	...	...	...	...
Sohagi .	Sitlaha .	Sohagi .	Sitlaha .	15	15	...	...	...	...
Gobindgarh	Hardi .	Sohagi .	Hardi .	35½	96½	13			
Hardi .	Chandia	Rewah	Chandia	48					
Chandia	Singwara	} Chandia .	Manda stage .	24	96	...			..
Singwara	Sobagpur			30					
Sobagpur	Manda .			42					
				1,866½	1,935½	122	53		
TOTAL OF RUNNERS' LINE									
							
GRAND TOTAL				2,310½	2,418½	156	53		
							
				Net increase 103 miles.					

INDORE, }
The 30th June 1886.

(Sd.) W. J. HAM,

Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

APPENDIX III.

Showing the number of complaints made by the public to the head of the Postal Circle, or reported to him during the official year 1885-86, as compared with the year 1884-85.

Number of complaints shown to have been well grounded.		Number of complaints shown to have been groundless.		Number of complaints in which inquiries proved unsuccessful.		Number of complaints pending.		Grand Total.		Observations bearing on increases or decreases in the number of complaints lodged.
1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	
48	41	51	50	10	11	4	3	113	105	

INDORE, }
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX IIIA.

Being a detailed Statement of those complaints only entered in Appendix III, which relate to registered, insured and value-payable articles, ordinary parcels, money-orders and postal notes.

No.	Description of case, i.e., whether loss, theft, tampering, damage, forgery of documents, &c.	Description of articles to which complaint refers, i.e., whether a registered, insured, or value-payable article, ordinary parcel, money-order or postal note.	Value in the case of insured or value-payable articles, money-orders, or postal notes.		No. and date of preliminary report to Director General.		Result of enquiry. Note.—This result to be ranged under one of the following heads, viz :— 1. No case, or Post Office blameless. 2. Post Office in fault. 3. Unsuccessful. 4. Case not yet disposed of.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	A. P.	Number.	Date.		
1	Loss	1 Postal note	2	8 0	...	...	Post Office blameless.	
2	Non-payment	1 Money-order	25	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Wrong payment	2 Ditto	300	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
4	Non-delivery	1 Ditto	25	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
5	Loss	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
6	Ditto	1 V. P. parcel containing pipe	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
7	Ditto	1 Registered packet	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
8	Ditto	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
9	Detention	1 V. P. Registered letter	15	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
10	Abstraction	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
11	Non-receipt	1 V. P. Registered book packet, not known.	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
12	Damage	1 Parcel	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
13	Non-receipt	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
14	Non-delivery	1 Ditto	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
15	Wrong delivery	2 Money-orders	300	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
1	Wrong payment	1 Postal note	0	8 0	...	...	Post Office in fault.	By Durbar Pan.
2	Ditto	1 Money-order	10	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Non-payment	2 Ditto	44	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
4	Misdelivery	1 Ditto	7	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
5	Delay in payment	1 Ditto	25	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
6	Delay	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
7	Wrong delivery	1 Parcel	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
8	Delay	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
9	Opening	1 Ditto	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	
1	Loss	1 Postal note	1	0 0	...	...	Unsuccessful.	
2	Ditto	2 Ditto	3	0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Ditto	1 Registered letter	...	Nil	...	...	Case not yet disposed of.	

INDORE, }
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the offences punishable by law committed by Officers in the Post Office Department during the official year 1885-86.

No.	Name of Office.	Name and official designation of offender.	A brief description of the offence committed.	Punishment inflicted, if legally convicted, and law under which punished.	Punishment inflicted, if departmentally punished.	Number and date of first report to the Director General.	REMARKS. <i>Note.</i> —If an officer prosecuted is acquitted and then departmentally punished, a note to this effect should be made in this column.
1	Gungapur-Bhilwara Line.	Chattar Bhuj alias Bhujja runner.	Absconding with the mail bag, containing two partially insured parcels, one for Rs. 200, and the other for Rs. 400.	Rigorous imprisonment for 18 months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in lieu, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.	...	No. 190, dated 21st November 1885.	
2	Sohagpur and Pendra Line.	Kasim, runner	For dropping the mail bag while carrying it from Sohagpur to Pendra.	Fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, under section 47 of the Post Office Act.	...	No. 6, dated 29th April 1886.	

INDORE,

The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX V.
Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1885-86 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Date of Highway Robbery.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief detail of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General's Office.	Final order, including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	REMARKS.
1	10th December, 1885.	Biaora and Pachaur Line.	Goona	Rajgarh	Parties concerned have not been traced.	<p>₹ a. p.</p> <p>Cash . 1 2 0</p> <p>10 unpaid letters . 10 10 0</p> <p>One P. I. parcel containing gold . 500 0 0</p> <p>One ordinary parcel containing silver ornaments and cloth chador . 5 12 0</p> <p>507 8 0</p>	<p>Chatra, runner, accompanied by a State sowar, was attacked by two robbers at 11 P.M. and seriously wounded. No trace of the mail has been discovered.</p>	<p>No. C. 5, dated 13th December 1885.</p> <p>No. 207, dated 30th December 1885.</p> <p>No. 265, dated 26th March 1886.</p> <p>No. 266, dated 26th March 1886.</p> <p>No. 19, dated 17th May 1886.</p> <p>No. 37, dated 2nd June 1886.</p>	.....	Agent to the Governor-General for Central India ordered the recovery of the amount, but it has not yet been paid.
2	16th December, 1885.	Near Semli stage on Biaora and Pachaur Line.	Ditto	Ditto	No parties implicated have been found.	<p>Cash . 231 6 6</p> <p>9 unpaid letters . 0 9 0</p> <p>231 15 6</p>	<p>Moorlia, runner, accompanied by two State sowars, was attacked by a gang of 25 robbers. They stopped one of the sowars who was with the runner by throwing stones at his horse, and surrounded the other who was at a little distance and carried off the mail from the runner, who was seriously hurt with stones. No trace of the bag has been found.</p>	<p>No. 203, dated 24th December 1885.</p> <p>No. 215, dated 9th January 1886.</p> <p>No. 244, dated 2nd March 1886.</p> <p>No. 267, dated 26th March 1886.</p> <p>No. 20, dated 17th May 1886.</p>	.....	The amount recovered from the State concerned and credited in the accounts of the Schore Treasury.

INDORE,
 The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
 Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VA.

Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit Highway Robberies of the Mail during the official year 1885-86 in the Central India Postal Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State, if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General.	Final order, including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	REMARKS.
1	3rd January 1886	Near Ghora Pachar on Binaora and Goona line.	Goona	Rajgarh	Parties concerned have not been found	The runner in charge of the Mail was attacked by robbers, but the sowar on guard took the mail bag from the runner and escaped. Thus the mail was saved.	No. 214, dated 9th January 1886.	...	...

INDORE, }
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VI.
Showing the Postal Buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on the 31st March 1886 in the Central India Postal Circle.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of place.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks explaining increases or decreases in approximate values or rents.
	Agur	2,355 0 0	18 8 0	March 1870.	
	Barwaha	556 0 0	1 10 0	Unknown.	
	Biaora	1,500 0 0	4 0 0	1863.	
	Diwas	2,146 0 0	5 0 0	1863.	
	Goona	1,210 0 0	12 0 0	Unknown.	
	Gwalior main Post Office and out-houses	9,934 0 0	99 0 0	1876.	
	Gwalior Old Post Office or Janak Tal	4,935 6 6	49 6 0	Unknown.	
	Indore	20,811 0 0	138 0 0	1885.	{ Stone floor 321 Postmaster's courtyard 415
	Mhow	5,653 0 0	37 0 0	April 1867.	636
	Morar	5,460 0 0	54 0 0	1868.	Made over to Sindbin State on 10th March 1886.
	Nagode	1,523 0 0	9 8 0	July 1874.	
	Neemuch	6,255 0 0	30 12 0	1861.	
	Nowgong	2,434 0 0	18 0 0	May 1860.	
	Rewah	1,751 0 0	8 0 0	1878.	
	Sehore	4,757 0 0	31 0 0	July 1877.	Additions and alterations . 785
	Shajapur	2,173 0 0	5 2 0	1863.	
	Sipri	720 0 0	7 14 0	Unknown.	
	Sutna	3,690 0 0	19 8 0	November 1875.	

INDORE, }
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VII.

Traffic Statistics of the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Central India Circle for the year ending 31st March 1886.

Name of each combined office.	Date on which offices opened or transferred from the Telegraph Department.	Total charge of Telegraph Department for working the office for the year.	TRAFFIC.				Revenue realised during the year on sent messages.		Amount of reply deposits.	Weather bearing messages.		REMARKS.
			Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.	Private.	State.		Number.	Amount.	
Agar	21st July 1884	R a. p. 336 0 0	1,666	1,580	...	3,246	R a. p. 1,591 15 0	R a. p. 1,037 7 0	R a. p. 77 12 0	...	...
Bhopal	5th October "	480 0 0	2,350	2,932	...	5,282	2,557 6 0	303 6 0	50 0 0	...	...
Biaora*	1st January 1886	87 0 0	863	944	...	1,807	826 5 0	224 4 0	5 0 0	...	...
Devras*	Ditto	87 0 0	791	932	...	1,723	993 9 0	0 11 0	5 0 0	...	...
Dhar	9th August 1884	588 0 0	1,216	1,425	...	2,641	1,159 0 0	15 12 0	59 13 0	...	...
Goonat	1st July "	...	1,659	1,551	662	3,872	1,136 3 0	439 2 0	...	...	...
Gwalior Residency	11th March 1886	58 15 0	133	180	463	776	172 12 0	...	5 0 0	...	...
Janak Tal	12th August 1885	428 2 0	1,463	2,845	...	4,308	1,335 10 0	...	84 0 0	...	...
Nowgong	7th November "	187 3 3	636	563	...	1,199	781 12 0	202 10 0	48 8 0	...	...
Rewah	1st November 1883	468 0 0	663	673	...	1,336	677 0 0	76 10 0	23 0 0	...	...	Ra. 33 for Foreign mes- sages.
Shajapur	1st January 1886	87 0 0	756	916	1,780	3,452	761 3 0	10 11 0	...	...	...
Sipri*	Ditto	57 0 0	425	533	...	958	319 14 0	22 7 0	...	...	...
Sirdarpur	14th August 1884	336 0 0	858	765	...	1,623	687 14 0	182 14 0	100 11 0	...	...
Sutia Agency	1st November 1883	528 0 0	1,024	1,529	702	3,255	682 3 0	514 3 0	...	152	152 0 0	

* These offices were worked by the Telegraph Department from 1st April to 31st December 1885.
† This office is in charge of the Telegraph Master.

INDORE, }
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

CHAPTER VII.
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1886.
LINES.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
653	207	...	860	1,915	559	...	2,474

OFFICES.

	No. of Telegraph Offices opened at end of previous year.	No. opened during the year.	No. closed during the year.	No. open at the end of the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.		
							R.	p.	a.
Government Offices	23	6	2	27	63,762	6,905	R.	p.	a.
Licensed Offices	33	...	...	33			73,487	13	6
Offices not open for paid messages.	10	..	7	3					
Total	66	5	8	63					

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.	CLOSED.
<i>Government Offices.</i>	<i>Government Offices.</i>
Banda.	Morar.
Janak Tal.	Gwalior Fort.
Karwi.	
Mau.	
Nowgong.	
Gwalior.	
<i>Licensed Offices.</i>	<i>Licensed Offices.</i>
Nil.	Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>										
Mhow Division (Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpur, Agar and Indore)	1	476	$\frac{1}{2}$	477	3	834	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,137	3	2,523
Gwalior District (Morar, Gwalior Fortress and Sipri) on 31st March 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Company	98	...	...
Saugor District (Nowgong and Sutna)	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	719	1	162	$\frac{1}{2}$ Battalion	454	1	841
TOTAL	1	476	...	1,196	4	996	...	1,689	4	3,364
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i>										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2 Regiments	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	903
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	585
TOTAL	...	...	2 Regiments	1,264	...	...	...	...	2	1,488
GRAND TOTAL	1	476	...	2,460	4	996	...	1,689	6	4,852

TROOPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. The rendition of Gwalior Fortress and evacuation of Morar Cantonment occasioned a re-distribution of the troops that were stationed in these places. The Cantonment of Sipri has been re-occupied by British troops, and the garrison of Nowgong increased by two companies, the remainder of the Morar garrison being posted to places outside Central India.

2. A Battery of Horse Artillery has been posted to Mhow in place of the Field Battery transferred.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LOCAL CORPS.

3. None of the Local Corps in Central India were employed on service outside the limits of the Administration during the year under report.

4. The Central India Horse was stationed at Agar and Goona, and the Bhopal Battalion and Malwa Bhil Corps at Sehore and Sirdarpur respectively.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

5. The 1st Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Marter, Aide-de-Camp, Commanding the Gwalior District, and the 2nd Regiment by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division. Both officers expressed their satisfaction with the result of their inspection, and recorded their opinion of the high state of efficiency in which they found these Regiments.

6. Colonel Martin, C.B., commanded the force throughout the year. The command of the 1st Regiment was held by Colonel H. M. Buller, Captain G. E. Money, and Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., and that of the 2nd Regiment by Major A. H. S. Neill.

7. A wing of each Regiment was held in readiness for service in Afghanistan until released in the autumn. The head-quarters of the 1st Regiment, under Captain G. E. Money, proceeded to Indore for duty during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in November.

8. A wing of the 1st Regiment and head-quarters of the 2nd Regiment, under Major A. H. S. Neill, proceeded to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi and took part in the manœuvres.

9. The triennial changes of stations took place during the cold weather, the 1st Regiment being now stationed at Goona and the 2nd at Agar.

10. A detachment of 30 sabres of the 2nd Regiment, under Jemadar Gurdit Singh, was employed after the outlaw Tantia Bhil.

11. The following statistics are taken from the records :—

Casualties—Men.

Transferred to pension establishment	.	.	.	.	34
„ to other corps	.	.	.	.	1
Died during the year	.	.	.	.	13
Discharged at their own request	.	.	.	.	9
„ as inefficient	.	.	.	.	10
„ for bad conduct	.	.	.	.	2
					<hr/>
TOTAL	.				70
					<hr/>

Casualties—Horses.

Died during the year	12
Cast	18
	<hr/>
TOTAL	30
	<hr/>

12. An extra squadron, consisting of a troop of Sikhs and a troop of Ghakas and Towanas, has been added to each Regiment, making it up to the strength of 625 sabres, exclusive of European officers. To provide for this increase and to replace casualties, 343 recruits were entertained and 272 remounts purchased. The remounts were purchased at the various annual fairs at an average price of R209, which is considerably lower than the average for the last two years.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

13. The average strength of the Regiment during the year was 917, giving an average at head-quarters, Sehore, of 701, of which 91 were on duty daily.

14. During the year 110 escorts and detachments proceeded on command, aggregating 948 men.

15. The health of the Regiment has been good, the daily percentage of sick being 1.4; 11 deaths occurred, six at head-quarters, four on furlough, and one on escort duty.

16. The conduct of the men has been good, there were no Courts Martial. The casualties were as follows :—

Invalided	30
Discharged at own request	41
„ as unfit	10
„ unlikely to be efficient	3
Deserted	1
Died	11
Transferred to other Regiment	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL	98
	<hr/>

17. During the year 63 recruits were enlisted as under :—

At Head-Quarters	33
In Ludhiana Districts	8
Rohtak „	7
Kangra „	15

and 53 recruits were passed into the ranks.

18. The annual course of musketry was commenced on 10th October 1885, and concluded 31st March 1886. The figure of merit obtained was 124.33, an increase of 3.85 points on the last course; the number of marksmen is 158.

19. The team which attended the Rajputana-Central India Rifle Meeting, held this year at Deoli, shot well and carried off R630 in prizes.

20. Colonel J. D. Hall left the Regiment on 15th June 1885 on attaining Colonel's allowances, and was succeeded by Colonel J. Miller, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps. Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Peart left the Regiment on 8th June, to take command of the Bhil Corps, but was again appointed to officiate as Commandant, on the departure of Colonel Miller to Europe, on 29th March. Major J. Burne joined as 2nd-in-command 6th July 1885, and proceeded on one year, 265 days' furlough on 7th January. He was succeeded by Major C. Ransford, who joined 8th February from the Bhil Corps.

21. Lieutenant P. A. Watson was confirmed in the appointment of Wing Officer 11th June 1885.

22. Captain A. Masters was detached on boundary settlement duty in the Bhopal Agency from 2nd February.

23. The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division, on the 10th and 11th March, and was found to be in a thorough state of efficiency.

MALWA BHIL CORPS.

24. The Regiment has been commanded during the year by Colonel J. Miller and Lieutenant-Colonel Peart. For a considerable portion of the year only one officer was present with the corps, and this necessitated the suspension of the musketry course before the whole of the Regiment had been exercised.

25. The following posts were maintained during the year :—

Pateè	31
Salawad	15
Barwani	14
Ali Rajpur	60
Jhabua	46
Jhobat	14
TOTAL	180

26. Since December 1885 a detached party, of a strength of 143 of all ranks, under direction of Rai Bahadur Isri Pershad, Pensioned Ressaldar-Major, Central India Horse, has been in pursuit of Tantia Bhil, but have not been successful in effecting his capture.

27. Owing to the absence from head-quarters of so many men, the Regiment was unable to take part in the Rajputana Central India Rifle Meeting held at Deoli.

28. The following table gives the present distribution of the Regiment by castes :—

Bhils	449
Bhilalas	1
Naiks	70
Banjaras	15
Other castes	50
TOTAL	585

29. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 82, of whom 11 deserted.

30. The casualties during the same period have been as under :—

Died	8
Dismissed	6
Deserted	22
Pensioned	21
Discharged with gratuity	3
„ at own request	3
„ as unfit	3
TOTAL	66

31. Desertions, though still high among recruits, show a considerable decrease in former years. Attempts are being made to induce Bhils to enlist

from places distant from Regimental Head-Quarters, so that the influence of regular military training may be as far-reaching as possible; no opinion can yet be given as to the result of the measure.

32. The health of the Regiment has been fair during the past year. A slight epidemic of cholera took place, causing two deaths. The disease was clearly traceable to the insanitary condition of the town of Amjhera.

33. The Savings Banks transactions were as under:—

	R.	a.	p.
Balance 31st March 1885	6,591	11	5
Deposited	14,805	7	5
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	21,397	2	10
Withdrawn	16,293	8	7
	<hr/>		
Balance on 31st March 1886	5,103	10	3
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	21,397	2	10
	<hr/>		

34. The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Forteath, Commanding 4th Bombay Rifles, on the, with a result that was fairly satisfactory, considering the number of men on detachment and the nature of the work the corps has to perform.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. Owing to paucity of officers but little work was done during the past year.

2. In Bundelkhund Captain Temple and Lieutenant Dressner held charge of the Boundary Settlement Office; the former disposed of 6 cases, and the latter 10, while 7 were settled direct through the Political Agent: at the close of the year 53 cases were for disposal, of which 13 were settled before camping season closed. A serious outbreak took place on the Punna-Bijawar border, in which 5 persons were killed and 12 severely injured. The case was enquired into by the Political Agent and a fine was inflicted on both States: it is hoped that the effect will be lasting, and that disputes on this border may in future be settled without material obstruction.

3. In Bhopal Captain Masters and Lieutenant H. Davies were specially deputed from February to April to settle several disputes that had led to considerable ill-feeling between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and between Rajgarh and Suthalia, a guaranteed Jagirdar; 34 disputes were settled, the large majority by mutual agreement or by Panchayat, leaving but a small number pending at the end of the year.

4. In Goona only one case was disposed of during the year.

5. No cases were taken up either in the Bhopawar or Western Malwa Agencies; in the former 90 cases are pending and in the latter 100.

6. There was a serious riot in Western Malwa Agency on the Indore Merwar boundary, in which 5 men were wounded; both parties were found to be in the wrong, and the disputed land was made over to the charge of an Amin, pending settlement.

7. In Baghelkhund two cases were settled by the Political Agent, leaving three cases pending at the close of the year.

8. During the past year particular attention has been drawn to the erection of pillars as decided boundaries. The States concerned in a decision—even when such decision has been acquiesced in by them—are never ready, without considerable pressure, to erect boundary pillars. They even prefer to regularly pay the Amin who is appointed to take charge of the settled boundary and take the initiative in this matter. They have now been informed that should the pillars not be erected within two months from the date of the final order in the case, that pillars will be put up by contract and a charge made against the States. Since this order was passed many boundaries have been demarcated as required by the rules, and there is an evident disposition has been shown on the part of the Durbars concerned to endeavour to complete their boundaries.

9. The subject of the appointment of Boundary Officers in Central India was brought to the notice of the Government of India, and it is hoped that, if the proposal submitted is approved, the boundary work will be placed on a more satisfactory footing than it at present stands, and that the large number of pending cases may be considerably reduced.

SECTION II.—Studs.

Nil.

SECTION III.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

While submitting the report on the Indore Charitable Hospital, written by Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan previous to his departure for Europe, I have the honor to add a few notes on the work done in the hospital during the year, with the results obtained from some of the newer methods of treatment.

The treatment of all wounds has been carried out with strict antiseptic precautions; but the use of carbolic acid has been entirely discontinued, and the corrosive sublimate treatment, as recommended by Sir Joseph Lister, substituted for it. It does not yet appear to have met with anything like unqualified approval from the profession at home (vide *Lancet*, December 1885), but the results obtained from its use in this hospital have been certainly most gratifying.

Corrosive sublimate appears to me by far the most powerful antiseptic that we possess; and its use in surgery has the great advantage over all others in being very simple in detail, and very cheap. When one recollects the absolute necessity of attention to the most minute details which was necessary to ensure success under the carbolic acid antiseptic treatment, such as the necessity of having the spray constantly directed over the wound when open, and the attention required in the taking up and laying down of instruments, the difficulty in even making Native assistants understand that the omission of the smallest detail was sufficient to multiply the whole process, and above all its great costliness, the favorable contrast of the sublimate method is very marked. The cost of the latter is very small. The whole cost of the dressing applied to an amputated thigh, during its whole treatment, is less than one rupee.

Every amputation performed during the past year has been treated by this method, and the results have been most satisfactory. We have also found it exceedingly useful in the treatment of chronic abscess by free incision; the corrosive sublimate dressings give the best results.

We have considerably modified the treatment as recommended originally by Sir Joseph Lister. Instead of using sixteen folds of gauze steeped in the serum solution, we only use four folds of the gauze, using for the upper layers pieces of old cloth that we buy in the bazar for next to nothing. However old and dirty it may be, after being boiled and dipped in the corrosive sublimate and serum solution, it is rendered perfectly aseptic.

In cases where there is great discharge we put sawdust soaked in a 1 in 300 water solution of corrosive sublimate between the upper folds. We have dispensed with any protection above the dressings, and in no case has the wound become septic.

As a rule in amputations we do not find it necessary to change the dressing until the tenth or twelfth day, and during the whole course of treatment not more than three or four times. The comfort to the patient of this can hardly be estimated. In the largest abscesses the discharge generally lessens in three or four days.

When once suppuration was fairly established the carbolic acid treatment was powerless to stop it. It has been found that it is not so with the corrosive sublimate. Patients who have left hospital without permission before their

wounds have thoroughly healed, have returned with suppuration established (in one case, that of a large abscess the cavity was full of foetid pus); after being thoroughly washed out with sublimate solution, and the dressings applied, they have invariably been quickly restored to an aseptic state.

A case of abscess of the liver, from which 56 ounces of characteristic pus were removed on the first incision, was treated by this method; for the first two or three days the discharge was profuse, then it decreased very rapidly, and the cavity of this abscess contracted so quickly that the man was practically well within a fortnight.

I have used it with the greatest success in cases of amputation, where I am sure, under any other treatment, a favorable result could not have been expected owing to the extreme weakness and exhaustion of the patient.

The method of treatment we employ is very simple. Fresh wounds and surgical wounds are washed out with a 1 in 2,000 water solution: wounds that have been long exposed, such as compound fractures, are washed out with a 1 in 1,000 solution. In the case of wounds, all bleeding is carefully stopped and free drainage ensured by means of drainage tubes. The four layers of antiseptic gauze (1 in 100 corrosive sublimate in serum) are applied, and over that the old cloths and sawdust abovementioned: the whole secured by an ordinary bandage.

It takes a large dressing of this description to cost two annas.

There are no special precautions to be taken in using it, and I believe that by its use antiseptic surgery could be carried out with perfect effect throughout the Hospitals of an Army in the field.

The introduction of the use of cocaine in ophthalmic surgery has given the best results. It has greatly simplified the operation for extraction of the lens in cases of cataract. The disadvantages of chloroform, such as the necessity for constantly watching the patient, the tendency to cough or vomit during the operation, and the depressing effects felt after the inhalation, are all avoided; but the still greater advantage is, that of being able to show the patient that his vision is restored before he leaves the table with his eyes bound up: whereas, under the old plan, he was left in a state of uncertainty until the fourth day when the bandages were first removed.

Cocaine also appear to me to have some special power of preventing suppuration of the eyeball. I have seen several cases amongst old and feeble patients, when, on opening the eye on the fourth day, the wound has looked gaping and unhealthy, and where pus has already formed along the margin of the wound: in almost all, the repeated instillation of cocaine has arrested the unhealthy action.

In many weakly patients, too, after chloroform, there was nausea, which lasted for a couple of days, with complete distaste for food; and this, in my opinion, was a frequent cause of suppuration of the eyeball. Since we have used cocaine, suppuration of the eyeball has been almost unknown.

In Hypopyon we have found that cocaine in recent cases removed the accumulation of pus in the course of one or two hours. In cases of longer standing, one or two days were required for its removal.

Many cases have been reported from time to time in the medical papers where the use of cocaine has set up irritation and inflammation. I am convinced that these untoward results were due solely to other drugs used in making the solution. We formerly used glycerine in making it, but found it occasionally irritated the eye. We now use a saturated camphor solution which we find has no irritating properties, and will keep for any length of time.

We have used cocaine very extensively in cases of pharyngeal abscess with the effect of rendering the parts quite insensible to the knife, and in two cases of hydrophobia, though both terminated fatally, great relief was given to the sufferings of the patient, by painting the pharynx with solution of cocaine, enabling them to swallow fluids without inconvenience.

The reputation of the Hospital for the relief of eye diseases is now well established, patients coming from very long distances for treatment.

The number of patients applying for relief, suffering from stone in the bladder, has largely increased since the introduction of litholapaxy. During the year 61 cases of stone were treated, all but 5 being treated by litholapaxy; of these 5, one was the case of a man in whom the stone was too large to be grasped by any lithotrite, and the remaining four were boys whose urinary passages were too small to admit the smaller lithotrite.

Of the cases of litholapaxy, 29 were men and 27 boys. In all these cases the results were successful. The only fatal case in the whole series being the man on whom lithotomy was performed; his stone weighed 7 ounces.

The advantages of rapid lithotritry over lithotomy in adults is now well established, but the operation has still but few advocates in the case of children. In England especially the greatest recognized authority on the subject of stone in the bladder, Sir Henry Thompson, opposes the practice, on the ground that the operation of lithotomy in children is so practically free from danger.

In India, also, it is practically free from danger, but I think the statistics of this Hospital show that rapid lithotritry is quite as much so. Since we commenced performing the operation we have done altogether 66 cases, and in only one case was it unsuccessful. That one case, too, may well be eliminated from the series, as the calculus had formed on a small piece of tilli stalk which had been passed through the bladder through the anus, and which was found after death.

The two great advantages of the operation over lithotomy, as regards this country, at any rate, are, in my opinion, first, the absence of any cutting operation, the dread of the knife being very firmly imbued in the Native mind. Secondly, the short period of convalescence, usually four or five days at the outside.

The parents can as a rule ill afford to be absent from their occupation, and this short period of convalescence, compared with the fortnight to three weeks of convalescence after lithotomy, is a matter of the greatest importance.

That these advantages are real is shown by the great increase in the number of children brought for relief of this disease. In former days an average of 8 to 10 children were treated yearly for stone. The sudden increase in the number can only be due to the fact that the parents are no longer afraid to bring their children for treatment; and that in former times they preferred to allow them to die in their villages sooner than subject them to the cutting operation. Another point worthy of remark is, that we find the size of the stones we are called upon to operate on is getting steadily smaller day by day, showing that the parents no longer hesitate, but bring their children as soon as they recognize the character of the disease.

The work of the Medical school has been carried on as usual though the late Maharajah has withdrawn his support from it. Four boys passed out at the end of the season. Two of these, who are kept at the school by the Rewah State, have been generously (and wisely I think) permitted by the Durbar to remain another year at the school with the view of still further improving their

knowledge. Three boys are in the class at present, one of these will, I hope, pass out with great distinction; in fact he has shown so much ability that it has been under consideration to keep him, when he passes out, on the staff of the Hospital.

His Highness the Maharajah has generously renewed the support to the school which was discontinued by his late father. The Gwalior Durbar has also given assistance, and it is hoped that the school will soon be established on a proper footing.

Indore Charitable Hospital, with its large and varied practice, both surgical and medical, cannot be surpassed as a place for a Medical school, and the advantage of sending out thoroughly trained men to the branch dispensaries and to employment under the Native Chiefs cannot well be overestimated.

The advantage to the Hospital is very great too, as the students are employed in the wards as soon as they gain sufficient experience.

The total cost of the Hospital is about Rs. 1,500 per mensem, and, considering the amount of work done, I think this may be considered a very small sum.

In all previous reports the name of Mr. Gunput Singh has been mentioned, and acknowledgment made of the great services rendered by him to the Hospital; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to endorse the former opinions of his merits and abilities. In addition to being thoroughly well read he is possessed of great practical skill, and is also a painstaking and good teacher.

To his great care and attention the successful good results now obtained in the ophthalmic department of the Hospital are greatly due. More than this, he has now the confidence of the people of the district, both by his ability and by his kindness of manner. He is ably seconded by his assistant, Mr. Raojee Luxmon, who was one of the first students who passed through the school: a most zealous and enthusiastic student of medicine himself, and a very able teacher.

The branch Dispensary in the city has been under the charge of Native Doctor Gopal Rao. Eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six out-patients were treated during the year, and 1,090 minor operations were performed.

The Ujjain Dispensary has been under the charge of Mr. Ramdial Pattuk, an able and intelligent man, and good work has been done there. He has performed 42 major and 1,365 minor operations during the year.

The Rutlam Dispensary has been under the charge of Native Doctor Thakur Din. He performed 17 major operations and 1,069 minor operations. Fifteen thousand and fifty-five patients were treated during the year.

At Dhar, Native Doctor Vishen Vitel was in charge of the Dispensary during the greater part of the year, after which he was taken on as personal medical attendant by the Maharajah, Mahadon Behajee being put in charge in his place. Fifteen major operations and 510 minor operations were performed. One hundred and eighteen in-patients and 8,696 out-patients were treated during the year.

The Dewas Dispensary under the care of Mr. Gopal Pattack, L.M., has done good work. One thousand four hundred and eighty-four out-patients were treated, and 13 major and 368 minor operations were performed. There is still no suitable building for the Dispensary.

The Agar Dispensary is under the charge of the medical officer of the Central India Horse. One hundred and thirty-nine in-patients and 5,356 out-patients were treated during the year. Thirteen major and 224 minor operations were performed.

The Medical Officer of the Central India Horse at Agar also superintends the Sarungpore Dispensary, which is under the charge of Gopal Bajee Rao.

Sixty-six in-patients and 5,985 out-patients were treated. Five major and 242 minor operations were performed.

At Sillana Dispensary 3,246 out-patients were treated and 233 minor operations performed.

VACCINATION.

In the Cantonment 485 vaccinations were successfully performed, and in the city 142 vaccinations.

There are also two separate vaccinators in the employ of His Highness the Maharajah.

The vaccinations performed in the branch Dispensaries were as follows :—

At Ujjain	677	vaccinations.
„ Dhar	440	„
„ Agar	338	„
„ Sarunpore	192	„
„ Rutlam	1,357	„
„ Dewas	731	„
„ Sillana	156	„

TOTAL 3,891

The report on the Baghelhand Agency Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Major Goldsmith. Fifty-two thousand nine hundred and eight patients were treated—a very large increase as compared with previous years. Twelve major operations, including 8 lithotomies, were performed at the Sutna Bazar Dispensary, and 3 at the Agency Hospital. Sixty-eight major operations were performed at the Rewah Dispensary.

Cholera was prevalent in the city of Rewah from May till the beginning of December, and more or less prevalent during the rainy season throughout the whole of Baghelkhand.

The report on the Bundelkhund Dispensaries was submitted by Surgeon-Major Macdonald, M.D. He reports that the dispensary buildings are in good repair; 19,995 patients were treated. Sixteen major and 514 minor operations were performed at Charkari. Twenty-two major and 103 minor at Chattarpore, and 42 major and 163 minor operations at Nowgong.

The report on the dispensaries under the Bhopal Political Agency is furnished by Dr. Dane, Agency Surgeon, Bhopal. The attendance shows an increase of 4,066 on the numbers treated in the previous year, which is very satisfactory.

All these dispensaries are now doing good work under Dr. Dane's able and constant supervision. Seventy major operations were performed at the Sehore Dispensary; nearly one-third more than in the previous year.

The report on the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal shows that very good work is done there. At Dr. Dane's suggestion a fully qualified Assistant Surgeon has been entertained by Her Highness the Begum. He has the highest testimonials from the Professor of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, under whom he served, and is reputed to be a skilled ophthalmic surgeon, and it is to be hoped that in his charge the Hospital will be a great blessing to the population.

Surgeon-Major Duke submits the report on the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency. They were all visited during the year by the Agency Surgeon. The attendance shows that the population avail themselves largely of the aid afforded by these institutions, the number treated being 46,344. Fifty-seven major and 1,599 minor operations were performed during the year. Surgeon-Major Duke

again reports most favourably on Native Doctor Paim Sing of Jhabua, under whose care the dispensary is in a very flourishing condition.

The vaccination report for the Bhopawar Agency shows an increase of over 700 operations. The Native Doctors of the different dispensaries were ordered to do the vaccination work in their respective towns, and the vaccinators were thus allowed more time for work in their districts. The value of vaccination is now beginning to be fully appreciated by the Bheels, who bring in their children of their own accord.

The Goona Dispensary is superintended by the Medical Officer of the Central India Horse at that station. Twenty major operations were performed during the year and 125 minor operations. Two hundred and forty-nine in-patients and 4,082 out-patients were treated, and 873 vaccinations were performed.

Statement showing the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Agency, during the year 1885.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>			
Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dewas, Dhar, Agar, Sarungpur, and Sillana	107,980	464	8,409
<i>Gwalior Dispensaries.</i>			
Lushkur, Goona, Sipri, Jawad, and Neemuch	24,818	110	3,323
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i>			
Sehore, Beaura, Bhilsa, Narsingarh, Khilchipur, Muxoodangarh, and Victoria Hospital, Bhopal.	69,719	330	13,044
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i>			
Agency Hospital, Sutna, Rewah, Sutna Bazar, Nagode, Sohawal, Mungawan, Sitalha, Ramnuggar, Chundia, and Sihawal	52,908	741	32,527
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i>			
Nowgong Dispensary, and 14 Native State Dispensaries, including the Charkari State Dispensary	19,995	38	3,749
<i>Bhopawar Agency.</i>			
Jhabua, Thandla, Ranapur, Amjhera, Bakatgarh, Jobat, Ali Rajpur, Bagode, Burwani, Pansemal, Maunpur, and Khulghat	46,844	320	4,852
<i>Mhow.</i>			
Mhow Staff Hospital and Dorabjee Pestonjee's Charitable Dispensary	10,522	9	487
TOTAL	332,286	2,012	66,391

R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon-Major,*
Offg. Civil Administrative Medical Officer
for Central India.

Dated Indore, 6th March 1886.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honor to submit a brief report on the working of the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885.

During the year under review the Indore Charitable Hospital has continued its steady career in usefulness and popularity. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, during their stay at Indore in November, honored this institution by visiting it, and at the conclusion of his inspection the Viceroy was pleased to express his approval of the working of the Hospital.

The total number of in-patients treated during the year amounted to 2,803, as compared with 2,478 during the year 1884, giving a daily average of 134.49 in-patients. The daily average number of men, women, and children treated as in-patients during the year was 88.79, 30.89, and 14.81 respectively. The total admissions into Hospital of men, women, and children was 2,253, 402, and 148 respectively.

The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 21,273, giving an average daily number of 66.99 men, 23.69 women, and 28.39 children. The daily average number of new applicants at the out-patient department was 57.13.

The total number of major surgical operations performed at the Hospital during the year was 436. This number included 200 operations on the eye. Eighty-seven operations for the cure of uncomplicated cataract were performed with the result that sight was restored in 85 cases, and in 2 cases only was there an unsuccessful result. Sixty-one patients suffering from stone in the bladder were treated during the year, with 60 recoveries and one death. The fatal result in this solitary case was due to the great size of the stone extracted, which weighed close on 7 ounces. The 61 cases of stone in the bladder included 30 cases of stone in men and 31 cases of stone in boys. Five out of the sixty cases were treated by the cutting operation or lithotomy, and the remainder by Bigelow's operation, *viz.*, litholapaxy or rapid evacuation. All the litholapaxies were successful. Many of these stone cases came in from distant places and other Provinces of India, such as Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The Indore Hospital has now established for itself a reputation for the successful treatment of stone in the bladder, and the number of such cases is increasing yearly.

The Indore Hospital was the first in India to treat stone in boys by the new operation of litholapaxy, and with most successful results. Appended is a summary of the major surgical operations performed during the year. Surgeon-Major Caldecott of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, officiated for me during my absence on three months' privilege leave, from the 9th August to the 10th November, and the large amount of successful surgical work done by him during those three months is the best evidence of the efficient manner in which he performed his duties.

During his tenure of office 130 major surgical operations were performed, including 13 litholapaxies, 1 lithotomy, and 23 operations for the cure of cataract.

My able assistant, Mr. Gunput Singh, after many years of highly meritorious service, was highly honored by being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy in public Durbar, and received from His Excellency a dress of honor, coupled with His Excellency's special approval of the services he has so efficiently rendered at the Indore Charitable Hospital.

Summary of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885.

	Number.	Good vision.	Moderate vision.	Little vision.	No vision.	Vision saved.	Pain relieved.	Successful.
<i>Operations of eyeball.</i>								
Artificial pupil	49	28	5	1	15	...	...	...
Iridectomy for glaucoma	24	...	...	...	...	4	20	...
Solution of lens (congenital cataract)	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for cataract (uncomplicated)	87	79	6	...	2	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for cataract complicated by glaucoma	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for traumatic cataract, &c.	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Extraction of opaque capsule	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Laceration of opaque capsule	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iridectomy for recurrent iritis and for closed pupil	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary iridectomy for cataract	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Puncture of the globe for hypopion, &c.,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abcission of Staphyloma	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Excision of the eyeball	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	200	113	12	4	23	4	20	24

Summary of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885—continued.

	Number of cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwis.	Died.
<i>Operations on Joints.</i>					
Reduction of dislocations	1	1	...	...	...
Extension of stiff and deformed joints	6	...	3	3	...
Incision of joints	1	1	...	...	...
Puncture of the joints	7	1	5	1	...
<i>Operations on Bones.</i>					
Excision of bones	20	18	...	...	2
<i>Amputations.</i>					
Amputation of thigh	3	3	...	...	...
" of leg	7	7	...	...	...
" of foot	2	1	...	...	1
" of arm	2	1	...	...	1
" of forearm	1	1	...	...	...
" of finger	6	6	...	...	...
<i>Tumors.</i>					
Non-malignant tumors	9	9	...	...	...
Malignant tumors	10	7	...	1	...

Summary of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885—concluded.

	Number of cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.
<i>Removal of Foreign bodies.</i>					
Foreign bodies located beneath the superficial strictures	13	13	...	...	...
<i>Removal of Calculi.</i>					
Lithotopaxy for stone in the bladder in men	29	29	...	...	...
" " " " in boys	27	27	...	...	...
Lithotomy " " " in men	1	...	...	...	1
" " " " in boys	4	4	...	...	...
Urethral calculus behind the scrotum	1	1	...	...	...
<i>Incision.</i>					
Laryngotomy	2	1	...	...	1
Tracheotomy	2	1	...	...	1
Perineal section	1	1	...	...	...
Cesarian section	1	...	...	...	1
Internal urethrotomy	1	1	...	...	...
Forcible dilatation of urethra	1	1	...	...	...
Tenotomy	1	...	1	...	...
Large abscess	21	14	3	2	2
Liver "	1	1	...	...	...
Iliac "	2	2	...	...	...
Division of cicatrix	10	6	4	...	...
<i>Reparative Operations.</i>					
Harelip	4	3	1	...	...
Rhino-plastic operation for making new nose	4	4	...	...	...
<i>Obstetric Operations.</i>					
Forceps delivery for contracted pelvis	2	1	...	...	1
Craneotomy " " "	1	1	...	...	...
Decapitation of fœtus " "	2	1	...	...	1
<i>Operations not classified.</i>					
Paracentesis abdominis	14	3	2	9	...
" " Thoracis	1	...	1	...	...
Internal piles	15	15	...	...	...
TOTAL	236	186	20	16	14
TOTAL EYE CASES	200	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	436	...	...	...	...

INDORE,
The 6th March 1886. }

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Civil Administrative
Medical Officer for Central India.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

Memorandum on the Administration of the Indore State for 1295 Fusli, commencing from the 6th June 1885 and ending on the 5th June 1886.

I.—Introductory Remarks.

His Highness the late Maharaja, spent the greater part of the year under review in the Nimar District. He left Indore shortly after the commencement of the official year, stopped at Burwai till the end of July, and thence proceeded to Mahesur for the Sacred month of Shravan, and only returned to Indore a few days before the Dusserah. In November 1885 His Excellency the Viceroy honored Indore with a visit; a grand Durbar was held in the Palace and fitting reception accorded to His Excellency. Ill-health, however, again compelled the Maharaja to leave for Burwai, where he was treated by a Sanyasi named Uttampuri. The Sanyasi's treatment partially restored His Highness's health and he returned to Indore about February, spending the rest of the year in or around that place.

Although His Highness's death took place after the expiry of the year under review, yet it is necessary to allude to it in this report from the great importance of the event. His Highness succumbed to the diseases he was suffering from on the 17th June 1886. His death was universally regretted, not only in Indore but throughout the whole of India, and the Government of India, in saying that the Indian Empire had lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of its Native Chiefs, only gave expression to the sentiment of the whole country.

2. The following statements and notes show the work done by each Department of the State during the year :—

II.—Civil Justice.

3. The year 1295 commenced with a balance of 1,814 pending original suits, made up of 1,054 in the Indore Zilla, 304 in the Rampura Zilla, and 456 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla.

4. The number of original suits filed in the year was 6,275, the amount involved therein amounting to Rs. 1,71,470-4. Of these, 4,425 were filed in the Indore Zilla, 560 in the Rampura Zilla, and 1,290 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla. Thirty-nine cases were transferred from the Courts in which they were filed to other Courts for disposal.

5. Thus there were 8,128 cases for disposal. Of these, 4,602 cases were disposed of in the Indore Zilla, 557 in the Rampura Zilla, and 1,314 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,473, leaving a balance of 1,655.

6. The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject matter :—

1,838 on written bonds.
1,386 on oral promise.
2,770 on accounts stated.
36 on mortgage bonds.
7 on deeds of sale.
170 for easements, trespass, &c.
13 for partition.
8 for wattans.
7 for specific relief.
40 on other claims.

6,275

7. They may again be thus classified according to value :—

	5	10	20	50	200	Cases.
Below Rupees	5	10	20	50	200	995
Above Rupees	5	10	20	50	200	1,288
Ditto	10	20	50	200	200	1,523
Ditto	20	50	200	200	200	1,349
Ditto	50	200	200	200	200	858

Above Rupees	200	and below Rupees	1,000	Cases.
Ditto	1,000	ditto	2,000	218
Ditto	2,000	ditto	5,000	32
Ditto	5,000	ditto	10,000	10
Ditto	10,000			1
				1
TOTAL				6,275

8. There were 99 appeal cases pending before the several Zilla Courts at the commencement of the Fusli year 1295; 143 appeal cases were filed in the year; 15 appeal cases were transferred from other Courts. Thus the total number of appeals for disposal was 257. Thirty-four appeals were disposed of by the Zilla Judge, Indore; 28 by the Zilla Judge, Rampura, and 44 by the Zilla Judge, Nimar-Nimawar. The total number of appeals disposed of was 106; 151 appeal cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

9. There were 119 civil appeals pending before the Sudder Court at the commencement of the year; 121 appeal cases were filed during the year. Thirteen appeal cases were transferred to the Sudder Court from other Courts. The total number of appeal cases for disposal in the Sudder Court was 253. Of these, 160 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 93 at the end of the year.

10. There were in the year 5,148 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 1,994 applications pending at the end of the year. Of these, 3,071 applications were disposed of in the following modes:—

1,013 by cash payments in Court.
 569 by compromise.
 321 by granting instalments.
 80 by the delivery of specific property.
 37 by imprisonment.
 831 were struck off the file.
 220 were otherwise executed.

3,071

III.—Criminal Justice.

11. There were 12,563 criminal cases for trial this year, inclusive of 1,259 cases which remained pending at the close of last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 11,277, and the balance left at the close of the year was 1,286.

12. Six hundred and seventy-six cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial in the year. Of these, 357 were committed to the Indore Zilla Court, 63 to the Rampura Zilla Court, and 256 to the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla Court.

13. There were 268 criminal appeals in the Zilla Courts, of which 210 were disposed of. The balance at the end of the year was 58.

14. In the Sudder Court there were 2 sessions cases and 82 criminal appeals on the file for disposal. Of these, 53 were disposed of. In 34 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 4 modified, in 6 reversed, 9 were sent back for trial, &c.

15. The following statement shows the nature and number of crimes during Fusli year 1295:—

1. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—	No.
(1) Rioting	143
(2) Other offences	148
2. OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS	6
3. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS	252
4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—	
(1) Giving false evidence	1
(2) Other offences	80
5. OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS	59
6. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS	71
7. OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—	
(1) Hurt	1,422
(2) Grievous hurt	39
(3) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	10
(4) Murder	19
(5) Causing miscarriage	19
(6) Kidnapping and abduction	34
(7) Rape	17
(8) Other offences	3,078

8. OFFENCES AFFECTING PROPERTY—		No.
(1) Theft		1,749
(2) Robbery		48
(3) Dacoity		4
(4) Criminal breach of trust		82
(5) Receiving stolen property		61
(6) Cheating		132
(7) Mischief		300
(8) House-breaking		98
(9) Other offences		297
9. OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—		
(1) Forgery		19
(2) Other offences		24
10. OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—		
(1) Adultery		85
(2) Enticing away married woman		97
(3) Other offences		223
11. DEFAMATION		140
12. OTHER OFFENCES		1,618

16. The following statement shows the number of persons convicted and the sentences passed upon them :—

	No.
Sentenced to be hanged	3
Ditto imprisonment for life	10
Ditto for a period not exceeding 14 years	0
Ditto ditto ditto 7 „	20
Ditto ditto ditto 3 „	45
Ditto ditto ditto 1 year	89
Ditto ditto ditto 6 months	87
Ditto ditto ditto 3 „	155
Ditto ditto ditto 1 month	856
Ditto imprisonment only	59
Ditto fine only	4,542
Ditto whipping only	50
Ditto imprisonment and fine	1,092
Ditto ditto and whipping	17
Ditto fine and whipping	68
Ditto imprisonment, fine and whipping	94
Security for good behaviour	31
Recognizance for keeping the peace	20
Fined above 1,000 rupees	5
Ditto in a sum not exceeding R1,000	8
Ditto ditto R500	60
Ditto ditto R100	76
Ditto ditto R50	171
Ditto ditto R25	478
Ditto ditto R10	488
Ditto ditto R5	4,509

IV.—Education.

17. The following extracts from the Report submitted by the Superintendent of State Education will show the working of the Educational Department in the year under review.

The statement of expenditure of the Department is as follows :—

No.	On what account.	Government Funds.			Popular contribution.			TOTAL.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Direction and subsidiary charges	3,556	8	0	...			3,556	8	0
2	Inspection and subsidiary charges	2,964	0	0	...			2,964	0	0
3	Instruction and ditto	33,804	9	3	1,470	4	0	35,974	13	3
4	Rewards and prizes	1,060	0	0	...			1,060	0	0
	TOTAL	41,385	1	3	1,470	4	0	42,855	5	3

The Indore English School.

"The results of the school at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University were creditable to the school, for out of the 7 candidates that were sent up, 4 came out successful. Of these, three passed in the second division and one in the third division. The number of pupils in the school, including the Marathi and the Hindi sides, stood at 342 at the end of the year, and the cost of the school was Rs7,372."

The number of female schools as before was 3 with a total attendance of 86 girls.

The grants-in-aid system has been in force for the last two years, and the sanction that has been given is Rs450.

The following is a statement of scholars studying at different Colleges in British India and of the monthly stipends paid to them :—

No.	Scholar's name.	Institution.	Stipend.
			R
1	Azizur Rahaman Khan	Allahabad College	12
2	Vishwanath Ramchandra Gadre	Deccan College	12
3	Balkrishna Ramakant Bobde	Ditto	9
4	Shridhar Kesheo Bhauraskar	Fergusson College	12
5	Vithul Vishnu Chitale	Poona Science College	15
6	Babaji Kashinath Kshirasagar	Elphinstone "	12
7	Narayan Ramchandra Kelkar	Dr. Wilson's "	9
8	Sheoram Sadasheo Pitambray	Jubulpur "	9
9	Surendra Nath Dass	Calcutta Presidency College	10
10	Mahadeo Janardan Ketkar	Deccan College	15
11	Shitaram Vishnu Sarvate	Ditto	10

18. The Superintendent of the Engineering Class reports as follows :—

The Engineering Class.—The number of students at the end of the year was 12, and cost sanctioned for this class was Rs1,194, with an allotment of Rs33½ for scholarships. The following subjects were taught during the year :—

"Surveying and levelling, including preparation of scales, surveying with prismatic compass and chain, levelling with the dumpy level, some of the useful problems in surveying, one method of finding the astronomical north by means of the sun's shadow, and some of the important principles of practical geometry.

(2) "Building materials, including stone, bricks and tiles.

(3) "Road-making—fair weather roads, permanent roads, including directions, gradients and cross sections.

(4) "Todhunter's Mensuration up to Chapter 11.

(5) "Elements of Agriculture and Varieties of Soil."

V.—Medical School.

19. The following is an extract from the Report of Dr. R. Caldecott, on the working of the Medical School during the last year :—

Seven students passed their final examinations. Of these four students, Mahadeo Bhikaji Vinze, Krishnaji Annaji Khoche, Rambally and Purshotam Gopal, belonged to the Indore State. The first named is in medical charge of the Dhar Dispensary; the second, of the new Dispensary at Mundissore; the third, of the Dispensary at Burnaggar; and the fourth is employed as assistant to the Dewas Medical Officer.

They all passed out with credit. The three remaining students who passed out belonged two to the Rewa State, and the third to Jhabua.

There are three students remaining now in their third year of training, viz., Ramchandra, Ganesh, Rowji Buri, who receive scholarships from the Indore State, and Dadaji Thakurlal, a voluntary student. These will appear for their final examination in April next.

No new boys were admitted last year.

The boys who passed out and are now employed, are all doing creditable work at their respective dispensaries; and the remaining boys are working well and steadily. One of them on passing out will be retained on the staff of the new school.

Through the liberal aid of His Highness the Maharaja, the new Central India School of Medicine has been fairly started, and a large number of students are being taught; and I am confident that, through its teaching and training, the men sent out to the different dispensaries in Central India will be found to be vastly superior to their predecessors.

VI.—Municipality.

20. The ways and means of the Municipality are shown below:—

		<i>Receipts.</i>		
		<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance of last year	.		1	14 6
Trade tax	.	14,523	2	0
House tax	.	5,259	6	3
Drainage contribution	.	1,171	2	9
Sircar contribution	.	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	.	14,016	11	0
TOTAL		40,972	4	6

		<i>Charges.</i>		
		<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Establishment	.	3,933	11	0
Fire Engines	.	3,021	12	3
Lighting	.	2,691	6	9
Construction of drains	.	2,295	13	0
Repairs of roads	.	10,270	1	6
Compensation for property taken up	.	41	10	0
Conservancy	.	7,141	2	9
Refund to the Treasury as interest, &c.	.	682	8	0
Miscellaneous	.	5,737	11	0
TOTAL		35,815	11	9

21. There was thus a balance of Rs. 156-8-9 at the end of the year.

22. The number of lamps used for street lighting in the city was 256.

23. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-four roadside trees were taken care of during the year, and 124 young ones were newly planted.

24. Drains measuring 5,431 feet were repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,295-13.

25. Fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine feet of metalled roads were repaired during the year.

26. The sanitation of the city was fairly maintained during the year. Cholera, which made its appearance during the hot season, was checked from spreading by the adoption of timely measures.

VII.—Medical Department.

27. *Vaccination.*—The number vaccinated during the year was 6,014, of which 5,343 proved successful. The percentage of successful vaccination cases was 88.

28. The following table exhibits the details of cases admitted and cured at the various dispensaries in the State during the year under review:—

Name of Dispensary.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise treated.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Malhargunj Dispensary	167	11,112	11,279	4,354	3,743	2,979	0	203	11,279
Sanawad do.	83	1,407	1,490	1,285	99	0	25	81	1,490
Rampura do.	539	2,366	2,905	2,440	6	17	3	439	2,905
Kisungunj do.	15	182	197	189	2	0	0	6	197
Maheser do.	307	4,518	4,825	3,880	614	39	0	292	4,825
Khurgone do.	68	4,385	4,453	2,687	752	880	42	92	4,453
Kannode do.	27	2,356	2,383	1,847	443	168	0	25	2,383
Oon do.	7	721	728	586	64	61	9	8	72
Indore City do.	331	965	1,296	896	221	127	0	5	1,296
TOTAL	1,544	28,012	29,556	17,964	5,944	4,271	79	1,298	29,556

VIII.—Jails.

29. *The Indore Central Jail:—*

Convicted Prisoners.—The balance on the 5th of June 1885 was 287, consisting of 251 males and 36 females. The number received during the year was 462, composed of 427 males and 35 females. Five male prisoners were received from other jails. Thus the total number of prisoners amounted to 754; consisting of 683 males and 71 females. Of these, two were transferred to other jails, 15 were released on appeal, 341 were released on expiry of sentence, 86 were released on payment of fine, 2 were released on account of illness, 1 escaped, and 3 died. The balance left at the end of the year was 304, consisting of 270 males and 34 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 284.

2. *Prisoners under trial.*—The balance of last year was 24 males and 2 females, making up a total of 26. The number received during the year was 502 males and 101 females, making up a total of 603. Thus the total number amounted to 629, consisting of 526 males and 103 females. Out of these, 383 were discharged during the year, 52 were transferred to other jails, 2 escaped, 1 died, 149 were convicted and sentenced. The balance left at the close of the year was 35 males and 7 females, making a total of 42. The daily average strength was 27.

The death-rate amongst prisoners was 40 per cent. and the daily average sick 10.41.

30. *Mundlesur Jail:—*

The balance on the 5th June 1885 was 146, consisting of 139 males and 7 females. The number admitted into the jail during the year was 56, composed of 49 males and 7 females; one male prisoner was received from another jail. Thus the total number of prisoners was 189 males and 14 females, making a total of 203. Of these, 2 were transferred to other jails; 1 was released on appeal, 39 were released on expiry of sentence, 10 were released on payment of fine, and 7 died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 144, composed of 136 males and 8 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 137.

Prisoners under trial.—The number of prisoners remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1885 was 16, consisting of 14 males and 2 females. The number received during the year was 61, composed of 53 males and 8 females. Thus the total number was 77, composed of 67 males and 10 females. Of these, 18 were discharged, 14 were transferred to other jails, 29 were convicted and sentenced, and 1 died. The balance at the end of the year was 15, composed of 13 males and 2 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 14.

The death-rate amongst the prisoners was 4, and the daily average sick was 18 per cent.

31. *Rampura Jail:—*

The number of prisoners remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1885 was 63, composed of 57 males and 6 females. The number received during the year was 26, consisting of 24 males and 2 females; 37 male prisoners were transferred from other jails. Thus the total number amounted to 126, consisting of 118 males and 8 females. Of these, 2 were released on appeal, 31 were released on expiry of sentence, 29 were released on payment of fine, and 1 died. The balance left at the close of the year was 63, consisting of 59 males and 4 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 57.

Prisoners under trial.—The balance remaining on the 5th June 1885 was 2, composed of 1 male and 1 female. The number received during the year was 35, consisting of 32 males and 3 females. Thus the total number was 37. Of these, 2 were discharged, 9 were convicted and sentenced, and 22 were transferred to other jails. The balance left at the close of the year was 4, being composed of 3 males and 1 female. The daily average strength of prisoners was 4.

The death-rate was 78, and the daily average sick was 9.

IX.—Press Department.

32. This department executed 218 jobs in the year under review. Of these, 175 pertained to the State, inclusive of the issues of the *Sircar Gazette*, and 43 were private.

33. The receipts and charges of this department are as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		R
Value of printing work for the Government		4,540
Ditto of private persons		140
Charges for private notices inserted in the <i>Gazette</i>		111
Subscription for the <i>Gazette</i>		42
Miscellaneous receipts		932
Estimated value of binding work		325
TOTAL		6,090

	Charges.	R
Establishment		3,669
Contingencies		560
		<hr/>
TOTAL		4,229
		<hr/>

X.—Abkari.

34. The amounts realized on account of the Abkari farms of the Indore and Mhow Circles for the Fusli year 1295 were R95,701 and R1,03,350 respectively.

XI.—Postal Department.

35. This Department realized an income of R23,913-9-3, while it cost R7,448-8-3 to the State. Of the income, the sum of R14,764-10-6 represents the value of *service covers* numbering 1,38,225.

XII.—Stamps.

36. The revenue realized by this department amounted to R43,808.

XIII.—Cotton Mills.

37. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 172,413 pieces, and the outturn of the year was 111,876 pieces, the total being 284,289 pieces; of these, 114,256 pieces were sold during the year, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 170,033 pieces.

38. The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 7,783½lb, and the outturn of the year was 80,057lb. The total quantity of yarn was, therefore, 87,740½lbs.. The sales amounted to 65,156½lb, leaving a balance of 22,583¾lb at the end of the year.

XIV.—Registration.

39. The number of documents received for registration and the amount of the fees realized are shown below :—

No.	PLACE.	Number of Document.	Amount of fee collected.
			R. a. p.
1	City Indore	302	3,599 12 0
2	Zilla Indore	67	565 7 0
3	Do. Nimawar	2	31 0 0
4	Do. Rampura	66	456 10 6
5	Do. Nimar (Statistics not yet received).		
	TOTAL	437	4,652 13 6

XV.—Engineering Department.

40. This department executed public works at a cost of R1,90,942 during the year under review.

This sum was distributed as follows :—Rupees 32,053 were spent on roads, irrigation schemes, planting trees, &c. Rupees 5,093 were spent in the construction of a new temple and in repairs.

Rupees 1,35,799 were spent in buildings in connection with the City Palace. Rupees 17,997 were spent on stock, contingency and office establishment.

XVI.—Survey and Settlement.

41. During the year under review the following districts were completely surveyed, *viz.*, Mahesur, Alampur, Rampura, &c.

XVII.—Police.

42. The strength of the Police force was 5,059, and its cost is given in the statement of expenditure of the Army and the Police.

XVIII.—Revenue.

43. The demand collection and balance of gross revenues for Fusli 1295 were as follows:—

No.	Sources of Revenue.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		R	R	R
1	Land	48,77,900	33,57,500	15,20,400
2	Customs	6,75,500	5,20,500	1,55,000
3	Abkari	1,61,300	1,61,300	.....
4	Tributes	1,58,000	88,880	69,120
5	Stamps	49,600	46,100	3,500
6	Shivai jama, including escheats, deductions from pay, of the army, fines and nazarana, &c.	1,51,000	1,51,000	.....
7	Interest	9,75,000	9,75,000	.....
8	Mint	22,000	22,000	.....
9	Miscellaneous	5,18,600	5,18,600	.....
10	Post Office	8,000	6,900	1,100
	TOTAL	75,96,900	58,47,780	17,49,120

44. The annual comparative statements of receipts and charges are given below:—

Receipts.

No.	Sources.	Fusli 1294.	Fusli 1295.
		R	R
1	Land Revenue	48,01,800	48,77,900
2	Customs	7,20,000	6,75,500
3	Abkari	1,66,600	1,61,300
4	Tribute	1,58,000	1,58,000
5	Stamps	49,800	49,600
6	Shivai jama, including escheats, deduction from pay of the army, fines and nazarana, &c.	1,55,600	1,51,000
	Interest	10,10,700	9,75,000
	Post Office	7,100	8,000
	Mint	3,300	22,000
	Miscellaneous	4,93,300	5,18,600
	TOTAL	75,66,200	75,96,900

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fusli 1294.	Fusli 1295.
		R	R
1	Palace	9,20,700	9,27,100
2	Civil Establishment	8,95,500	9,09,800
3	Religious	50,800	48,600
4	Charitable	60,300	61,600
5	Army and Police	19,60,000	19,59,400
6	Courts	54,900	54,900
7	Jails	28,100	26,400
8	Education	45,700	45,400
9	Post Office	9,500	7,700
10	Survey	75,400	51,500
11	Public Works	2,99,500	2,92,500
12	Hospitals	36,800	40,000
13	Pensions	27,400	38,800
14	Payment of Contingent	1,19,100	1,19,100
15	Remissions	2,04,900	1,96,200
16	Interest	4,33,800	4,12,000
17	Miscellaneous	81,400	71,900
18	Irrigation	2,34,600	1,97,800
19	Liquidation of the debt of the peasants	3,01,400	2,84,100
	TOTAL	8,39,800	57,60,800

XIX.—Season and Agriculture.

45. The rainfall at Indore during the monsoon of the Fusli year was distributed as follows :—

Month,										QUANTITY.	
										Inches.	Cents.
June	1885	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	35
July	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	56
August	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	89
September	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	41
October	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	50
November	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	60
December	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	53
January	1886	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
February	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
March	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
April	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
May	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	26
TOTAL . .										31	10

46. The rainfall during the year amounted to 30 inches. The rains were rather heavy at the beginning, and the maize jowar crops suffered a litte. The wheat, gram and opium crops were average ones.

XX.—Prices Current Statement.

47. The following statement shows the prices which prevailed at Indore during the Fusli year 1295 :—

Month.	WHEAT PER MANI.			GRAM PER MANI.			RICE PER MANI.			JOWARI PER MANI.		
	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
June	1885.											
June	11 ¹¹ / ₁₀	11 ¹ / ₄	...	9 ⁷ / ₁₀	9 ¹ / ₄	...	27	24	19	8 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₂
July	12 ¹ / ₄	11 ³ / ₈	...	9 ³ / ₈	9	...	26	24	20	9 ¹ / ₄	8 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄
August	12 ⁵ / ₁₀	12	...	9 ⁷ / ₁₀	9 ³ / ₁₀	...	27	24	20	8 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄	8
September	12 ⁷ / ₈	12 ¹ / ₂	...	9 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂	...	27	24	20	9	8 ³ / ₈	...
October	15 ¹ / ₈	14 ¹¹ / ₁₀	14 ¹ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	10 ³ / ₄	...	26	24	20	8 ³ / ₄	8 ³ / ₈	8
November	15	14 ¹ / ₁₀	14 ⁷ / ₁₀	10	9 ⁵ / ₈	...	26	24	20	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₄	...
December	15	14 ⁷ / ₁₀	14 ³ / ₁₀	9 ¹ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₈	...	26	24	20 ¹ / ₂	8 ⁵ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₄	...
January	1886.											
January	15 ³ / ₈	14 ¹⁵ / ₁₀	14 ⁵ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₁₀	9 ⁷ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂	26	24	20	8 ⁵ / ₁₀	8	7 ¹¹ / ₁₀
February	15 ³ / ₄	15 ¹ / ₄	14 ⁵ / ₈	10 ³ / ₈	10	...	26	24	20	8 ¹ / ₂	7 ⁷ / ₈	7 ⁹ / ₁₀
March	15 ¹ / ₁₀	14 ³ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₄	9 ⁷ / ₈	...	26	24	20	8	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₄
April	15 ¹ / ₄	14 ⁷ / ₈	14 ⁵ / ₈	10 ¹ / ₈	9 ³ / ₄	...	26	24	20	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₄	...
May	14 ⁷ / ₁₀	13 ¹⁵ / ₁₀	13 ⁵ / ₈	10 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ³ / ₈	26	24	20	8	7 ¹ / ₂	...

XXI.—Khasgi.

48. The following statistics show the Judicial work done by the Khasgi officers during the past official year :—

	Balance of last year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Civil	100	342	442	249	193
Criminal	92	1,215	1,307	1,230	77

49. The demand collection and balance of the Khasgi were as follows :—

Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
R	R	R
6,42,288	5,73,460	68,828

DARBAR OFFICE, INDORE,
The 31st December 1886. }

RAGHUNATH RAO,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

APPENDIX B.

No. 184, dated Gwalior Residency, the 25th June 1886.

From—COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Resident, Gwalior,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1885-86.

2. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall during the year was 31.45 against 32.89 in 1884-85. The kharif crop was not good, and was succeeded by a very fair rabi harvest.

3. *Political Events*.—The most important political event connected with this Agency which has occurred during the year was the rendition of Fortress Gwalior to His Highness and the withdrawal of the British Garrison from the Morar Cantonment. Although the Maharaja had acquiesced in the fortress being held by our troops, he inwardly chafed at the position, and had on many occasions during the year expressed to me how eagerly he desired that it should be once more restored to him. When, therefore, His Excellency the Viceroy, on his visit to Gwalior in December last, intimated at a special Durbar held in the Jai-indar Bhawan Palace, where His Excellency was residing, that the British Government had determined on restoring to him the fortress, the Maharaja's delight and gratitude were great, and the step has been viewed with immense satisfaction by His Highness' subjects.

4. His Highness agreed to pay fifteen lakhs of rupees as compensation for the large expenditure incurred by us in building barracks and magazines in the fortress, and repairing the walls, &c., and in lieu of the Morar Cantonment, which was made over as it stood, the Maharaja ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty the Fort and City of Jhansi.

5. These transfers were carried out on the 10th of March, when all British troops were withdrawn from Morar and Fortress Gwalior.

6. The Maharaja has moved the bulk of his army from the Lashkar to Morar, and the fortress is garrisoned by—

1 Battery of Artillery, and

1 Regiment of Infantry.

7. His Highness held a Camp of Exercise at Susera, about 10 miles from Gwalior, and as usual commanded the troops in person on several occasions, although, owing to ill-health, he was not able to take such an active part in the manœuvres as is his wont.

8. In January 1886 he visited the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and returned much pleased with all he had seen. During the year under review His Highness had ailed a good deal, and in March his illness took a more serious turn: he was in the first instance treated by Surgeon Leaby, who came specially to Gwalior for the purpose, but after a very few days His Highness declined to continue the treatment, and has since been experimented on by a succession of ignorant Hakims and Baidis, and his condition is now causing great anxiety to his relatives and subjects.

9. The Maharaja's rule has always been a personal one, and latterly this has been more than ever the case; the consequence has been that during all the time he has been ill, it has been a matter of extreme difficulty to get work done, as no one in the Durbar had authority to dispose of any but the most trivial cases and the sanction to expenditure rested solely with the Maharaja himself. When, however, he became more and more incapacitated for the discharge of the weighty duties of Ruler, he made over charge of the administration to Sir Gunpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I., Karbari Saheb.

10. *Public health*.—The general health of the Morar Garrison and community was during the year under review good; only one death occurred from cholera amongst the Natives of the Sardr Bazar, Morar. There was an outbreak of the disease in the Lashkar, the Durbar reporting 63 cases, of which 50 proved fatal. There were also 5 cases amongst the Europeans in Fortress Gwalior, of which 4 proved fatal. The sanitary arrangements of the Morar Cantonment under the supervision of Colonel Burlton were remarkably good.

11. *Morar Troops*.—The following statement shows the number and distribution of the Morar troops:—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Morar	1	562	3 Bat.	405	1	761	2	1,530
Fortress Gwalior	1	116	3 Cos.	229	...	...
Sipri	Det.	40	...	.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	17 Det.	602	4	521	1 & 3 Cos.	990	2	1,530
LOCAL CORPS.										
Central India Horse at Goona	1	632	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	21 Det.	1,234	4	521	1 & 3 Cos.	990	2	1,530

12. *Morar Registration*.—There was a slight decrease in the business transacted; 38 documents were presented for registration against 57 in 1884-85. The fees realized during the year amounted to R84-8 against R179 in the previous year.

13. *Morar Police*.—The conduct of the Morar Police during the year was good. Out of 40 cases of theft committed in the Cantonment, 38 were detected. The property stolen amounted to R1,270, of which recovery to the value of R905-10 was made. On the withdrawal of the British garrison these men were thrown out of employment, but they were at once taken on by the Maharaja of Sindia and posted to Morar.

14. *Morar Dispensary*.—In the Morar Charitable Dispensary, maintained by contributions from the European and Native community, 3,360 out-door patients were treated during the year. Four hundred and fifty-six persons received in-door treatment. Subsistence and medicine were given gratis to all except well-to-do people who pay the actual cost of the same.

15. *Sindia's Dispensaries*.—The Maharaja's Charitable Dispensary still occupies the old and inconvenient spot, much too far away from the city, but I hope ere long to get the Minister to assign some building in a more suitable locality. The working of the dispensaries within the Gwalior territory under this Agency is shown below:—

Locality.	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccination.	Cost.		
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.				R. a. p.		
Lashkar Dispensary	4,321	6	64	2,728	10	4
Goona "	4,331	21	773	1,769	11	2
Bhilsa "	6,056	23	1,436	773	11	2
TOTAL	15,208	50	2,273	5,272	0	8
NOT UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.						
Sipri Dispensary	892	9	...	578	15	6
Jawad "	6,877	33	3	1,522	12	10
Neemuch "	3,479	20	...	768	0	0
TOTAL	11,248	62	3	2,869	12	4
GRAND TOTAL	26,456	112	2,276	8,141	13	0

16. *Residency Jail*.—The number of prisoners in the Residency Jail on 1st April 1885 was eight, and 68 were admitted during the year, or a total of 76. Of this number 53 were discharged and 23 transferred, leaving none on the 1st March 1886. The health and conduct of the prisoners was good, and the expenditure for the year amounted to R2,166-2-10. Owing to the evacuation of the Morar Cantonment, the Residency Jail was closed and the establishment attached to it paid up and discharged on the 1st March 1886.

17. *Extradition*.—The following statement shows the work done under the Extradition Act:—

Number of persons made over by the Durbar to British Civil and Political authorities without application	2
Number made over by Durbar on application	25
Total surrendered by Durbar	<u>27</u>

Number of persons surrendered to Durbar by British Civil and Political authorities without application	2
Number made over to Durbar on application	15
Total surrendered to Durbar	17

18. *Service of Summonses.*—Two hundred and fourteen summonses were received for service from British Courts. Of these, 168 were duly served, 13 could not be served for various reasons, and in 33 cases replies had not been received at the close of the year.

Twenty-eight summonses were received from the Durbar, of which 16 were duly served, two could not be served, and replies had not been received in the remaining ten.

19. *Mail Robbery.*—No mail robberies were reported during the year.

Bullock Train Robberies.—Two cases of bullock train robberies were reported to have been committed on the Agra and Bombay road during the year. From a communication received from the Durbar, dated 10th July 1885, it appeared that in one case in which property to the alleged value of Rs 57-9 was robbed, mainly owing to the carelessness of the guard, the matter had been settled by the payment of Rs 30 as compensation to the plaintiff. No reply has as yet been received from the Durbar in the other case.

20. *Dakaities.*—Fifty cases of dakaiti were reported by the Durbar during the year as having been committed within the Gwalior territory. In these, 1,568 individuals are said to have been implicated, and property to the value of Rs 1,12,430-14-9 plundered. Twelve criminals only connected with these cases are said to have been arrested, and property to the very trifling amount of Rs 148-2-3 recovered. In two cases compensation has been awarded by the Gwalior Durbar.

21. During the year the four marginally named registered accused have been apprehended by the Durbar, of whom three were sent to the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti at Indore, and one, Rup Singh, bearing General No. 959, to the Political Agent, Bhopal, at Sehore, for trial.

General No. 9551, Godar, son of Ramchand.
 " " 9564, Kishna, son of Unkar.
 " " 9607, Raisa.
 " " 959, Rup Sing.

In December 1885 Muhammad Waris, who was deputed by the Thagi Department to arrest registered dakaitis, reported the arrest of one Gangaram, who was also sent to the Assistant General Superintendent at Indore as requested by him.

Gangaparshad Singh, Outlaw.—The notorious outlaw Gangaparshad Singh, together with his son, was killed by the Durbar troops in an encounter in Gwalior territory.

Mazbut Singh and Jujhar Singh, Dakaitis.—In the Jhansi District there was a great increase of dakaiti during this cold weather. At the head of the dakaitis were Mazbut Singh and Jujhar Singh, who with their gangs created quite a terror, and at one time dakaities were very numerous. The discredit which such a state of things brought on the administration was strongly urged on the Durbar, which ere long took active measures for the suppression of these gangs. Special officers were sent to the district with a considerable number of the regular army, and large rewards have been offered for the capture of the principal dakaitis. The arrangements made by the Durbar have resulted in the arrest of a considerable number of dakaitis, although the leaders, Mazbut Singh and Jujhar Singh, are still at large. Hopes are, however, entertained of their speedy capture.

22. *Poisoning and Infanticide Cases.*—No report has been received of the occurrence of the crimes of strangulation or poisoning during the year, nor have any cases of infanticide been brought to notice.

23. *Irrigation Works in Gwalior Territory.*—No further detailed information under this head has as yet been furnished by the Durbar.

24. *Postal Department.*—From a report received from the Postal Department it would appear that 6,42,976 covers were despatched and 6,77,579 received during the year. The cash receipts (exclusive of sums paid for remittances by money-orders) were Rs 57,319-7-7, and the expenditure amounted to Rs 25,633-1-1.

The sum realized by the sale of ordinary Postage Stamps was Rs 15,249-8, and of service labels Rs 3,942-6-6. The discount allowed on the sale of ordinary Postage Stamps amounted to Rs 286-15-9.

Money-orders.—The amount of money-orders issued by the Gwalior Post Office and its Sub-offices during the year amounted to Rs 5,06,184-4, whilst Rs 2,37,366-6, were paid for orders drawn on. The commission realized on money-orders issued amounted to Rs 5,833-9.

Post Office Savings Bank.—The deposits during the year under this head amounted to R62,701-11-2, and R68,861-7 were withdrawn.

25. *Telegraph Department.*—The usual returns showing the number of messages received and despatched from Morar and Gwalior Fortress, as promised in letter No. 1147, dated 31st ultimo, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, have not as yet been furnished to this office; the statistics under this head have been omitted from the report.

The receipts of the year under the above head amounted to R9,583-14 and the expenditure to R15,603-5-3.

The Telegraph Offices at Morar and the Gwalior Fortress were closed on the 9th March 1886, in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops from the Cantonment and amalgamated with the Gwalior Residency Post Office.

26. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shows the work done in the District and Small Cause Courts :—

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at close of 1884-85.	Filed during 1885-86.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1885-86.	Value.			Average cost of conduct.			Average duration of cases.
						R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	
Residency	1	1	2	1	1	3	12	0	0	6	0	1
Morar Civil Court	1	17	18	17	1	7,270	0	0	32	1	1	22
Morar Small Cause Court	2	222	224	219	5	12,929	10	8	4	7	1	...
TOTAL	4	240	244	237	7	20,203	6	8	36	14	2	...

The six suits pending at the close of the year in the Morar Civil and Small Cause Court remained unsettled, solely because summonses could not be served on the defendants.

Much improvement has taken place in the despatch of business in these two Courts. The time occupied by each case is still too long, but it is mainly attributable to the difficulty and delay in procuring the attendance of witnesses from Durbar territory.

There was no appeal from the District Court to the Resident. In a civil case one Sitaran plaintiff appealed against the orders passed on the 2nd December 1885 by the District Judge, Morar, with a view to the orders refusing the appellant permission to re-open the case being quashed, but the orders passed by the above Court were upheld.

27. *Criminal Justice.*—The working of the Criminal Courts is shown in the following statement :—

NAME OF COURT.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1884-85.		FILED DURING 1885-86.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1885-86.										Pending at close of 1885-86.	Number of Witnesses attending.	Average duration of cases.		
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			DIS-CHARGED.		WHIP-FED.		FINED.		IMPRISONED.		TRANS-FERRED.					TOTAL.	
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				Persons.	Cases.
Residency	9	6	9	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	9	6	...	16	1·6
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar	584	299	584	299	52	27	10	10	467	219	50	40	5	3	584	299	...	337	1·5
TOTAL	593	305	593	305	55	29	10	10	467	219	54	43	7	4	593	305	...	353	...

The number of cases decided was 299, of which 101 were breaches of Cantonment Rules. No appeal was made to the Resident's Court from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate.

A case of culpable homicide amounting to murder was committed to the Court of Sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar. The accused Mussamat Zainab was not found guilty of the charge preferred against her, and was accordingly released.

The two notorious dakaitis, Bankaji and Soniju, who were committed to this Court by the Political Assistant, Goona, and referred to in paragraph 20 of last year's report, were tried and sentenced to transportation for life on the 7th April 1885. These convicts were subsequently, at the request of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, made over to it.

The Military authorities made over for trial one Mir Sultan Ali, sepoy of the 7th Native Infantry, on a charge of theft committed by him beyond the Residency Jail on the Etawah road within the limits of the Gwalior territory. He was tried by this Court and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Officer Commanding, Gwalior Fortress, made over for trial Thannai and Sobha Singh for dishonestly misappropriating to their own use certain moneys which had been entrusted to them, an offence punishable under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was tried by this Court under paragraph 4 of Notification No. 17681. of 27th June 1883, and the accused Sobha Singh and Thannai sentenced to one year's each rigorous imprisonment.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar committed one Lalli to this Court on a charge under section 413, Indian Penal Code. The case was tried and the accused sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

28. Owing to the rendition of Morar Cantonment, the offices of the Cantonment Magistrate were abolished on the 10th March 1886, Colonel Burlton, the Cantonment Magistrate, having been transferred to Neemuch, and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate to the Mhow Cantonment.

29. *Gwalior Treasury.*—The following return shows the work done in the Gwalior Treasury during the year :—

	R.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1885	4,59,879	8	6
Receipts during the year	33,87,505	7	4
TOTAL	38,47,384	15	10
Disbursed during 1885-86	38,47,384	15	10
Balance on 31st March 1886	...		

The Gwalior Treasury was closed on the 2nd March 1886, by order of the Government of India, on the withdrawal of the British garrison, and the cash balance remaining in hand on that date was remitted to the Agra Treasury.

Tributes and Contributions.—The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar during 1885-86 :—

	R.	a.	p.
Tullain rent for Sambat 1941 (in part)	40,000	0	0
Naddigaon tribute for ditto.	13,153	13	6
Sita Mhow tribute	34,320	0	0
TOTAL	87,473	13	6

30. *Road Subsidy.*—The sum of Rs50,000, on account of road contribution for 1885-86, was paid by the Gwalior Durbar during the year.

31. *District Savings Bank.*—The following is a statement of the transactions of the District Savings Bank for 1885-86 :—

<i>Receipts.</i>				R.	a.	p.
Opening balance	.	.	.	21,300	7	7
Deposits during the year	.	.	.	6,018	15	7
Interest	.	.	.	61	15	1
TOTAL				27,381	6	3
<i>Disbursements.</i>						
Deposits withdrawn	.	.	.	27,380	14	3
Balance on 31st March 1886	.	.	.	0	8	0

32. *Local Funds.*—The accounts of the Residency and Cantonment Local Funds are as shown below :—

Funds.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	Receipts during 1885-86.	Total.	Disbursements during 1885-86.	Balance on 31st March 1886.
Morar Cantonment Local Fund	4,669 14 3	54,930 12 0	59,600 10 3	50,191 11 9	9,408 14 6
Sipri ditto ditto.	24,668 8 7	7,373 15 6	32,042 8 1	6,464 14 1	25,577 10 0
Residency Local Fund	1,936 13 1	3,423 2 6	5,359 15 7	4,207 14 6	1,152 1 1
TOTAL	31,275 3 11	65,727 14 0	97,003 1 11	60,864 8 4	36,138 9 7

33. *Roads in Gwalior*.—The report furnished by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, showing the state of the roads in Gwalior, is herewith forwarded in original.

34. *Education*.—The return furnished by the Durbar shows no increase in the number of schools, but a slight one in the number of pupils, the number for 1885-86 being 3,713 against 3,637 last year.

The total expenditure incurred by the Durbar under this head amounted to Rs. 2,141. The supervision over these schools is very far from satisfactory.

35. *Handicraft manufactures*.—There are no handicraft manufactures in the Gwalior territory.

36. *Resident on tour*.—I proceeded on tour for the district on the 6th January 1886 and returned to Morar on the 9th February 1886, occupying a period of 35 days. I visited Goona *viâ* Jhansi, Dinara and Karera, and returned from Goona to Morar *viâ* Sipri.

P.S.—I regret to report that just after the completion of this report His Highness Maharaja Jyaji Rao Sindhia died on the evening of the 20th instant. All the circumstances connected with this event have been reported on separately and need not be detailed here.

GWALIOR DIVISION.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1885-86.

Dated 1st April 1886.

The buildings and roads under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, during the official year 1885-86, were as follows:—

I.—Military.

Imperial Buildings in the Central India Horse lines at Goona.

II.—Civil.

Imperial Buildings in the Cantonments of Morar, Jhansi, Sipri and Goona, and the Memorial Cemetery at Jhansi; also the Post Office at Dholpur.

III.—Communications—Imperial.

	Miles.
Agra and Bombay Road from the Ootungun River in 20th mile to the Parbutti River (south bank) in 230th mile from Agra	210
Gwalior and Jhansi Road from new Post Office to Commissioner's Court in Jhansi	64
Jhansi and Sipri Road	61
Fort Road from Morar Bridge to Gwalior Fortress	3½
Red Road from 2nd mile of Fort Road to 71st mile Agra and Bombay Road	3
Post Office Road from 3rd mile of Red Road to 72nd mile Agra and Bombay Road (at Januk Tal Post Office)	1
Agra Loop line from 1st mile Fort Road to 69 mile Agra and Bombay Road (near Old Residency)	5
Sipri Loop line from 6th mile Gwalior and Jhansi Road to the 80th mile Agra and Bombay Road (near 79th mile post)	5

IV.—Communications—Local.

Gwalior and Etawah Road from 1st mile Fort Road near new Post Office to Chambul River	59
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The total length of roads in the Division is 411

V.—Archæological Buildings.

Ancient Jain and Hindu buildings in the Fortress Gwalior, the principal of which are the Teli Munder, two Sas Bahu Mundars, Mam Munder, and the rock-cut temples and caves.

AGRA AND BOMBAY ROAD.

The 210 miles of this road in the Division are divided for constructive and repair purposes into two sub-Divisions—the *Lushkur* Sub-division and the *Sipri* Sub-division.

The *Lushkur* Sub-division extends from the Ootungun River (the northern boundary) to the end of the 108th mile near the Mahona Dâk Bungalow, and comprises also the *Sipri* Loop line and the Red and Post Office Roads.

The *Sipri* Sub-division extends from the 108th mile post to the south bank of the Parbutti River, and also comprises 19 miles of the *Sipri-Jhansi* Road from *Sipri* to the *Sindh* River.

As regards traffic, the most important section of the road is from the 63rd to 143rd mile at *Sipri*. There is a considerable traffic in building stone from the Banmor and Malinpur quarries in the 63rd and 68th miles respectively to the *Lushkur* and the Cantonment of Morar, *via* the *Agra* Loop line. Since writing Report for the year 1884-85, the traffic in grain and seeds has been greatly affected by the opening of the Railway Line from Bhopal to Itarsi, much of the grain to the south and south-east of *Sipri* having been drawn in the direction of Bhopal. The traffic, however, over the road between Goona, *Sipri* and Gwalior, is still very considerable, and I have learnt from enquiries made during my last inspection of the road (March 1886) that some restriction has been placed on the free export of grain to Bhopal by the Gwalior Durbar, thus causing its return to the old route. The wear and tear of this excessive traffic is the cause of the continuous breaking up of many miles of the road where durable metal cannot be obtained except at a very high rate. This is especially the case in miles 81, 82, 87, 88, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 109, 110 and 111. The general state of the road is, however, greatly improved, and it is hoped that after the ensuing rains the whole road will be in good condition.

The whole of the road from the Ootungun River to *Sipri* is 12 feet in width, with the exception of miles 73 and 74 which are 15 feet in width. These miles pass through the *Lushkur*. That portion from 20th to 63rd miles might be reduced from 12 feet to 10 feet in width as the traffic is not now very great.

The Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General has ordered (in his circular letter No. 17-593 of 10th February 1886) that all roads or portions of roads which have hitherto been 9 feet in width be increased to 10 feet, and this order affects the portion of the *Agra* and *Bombay* Road from *Sipri* to the Parbutti 143rd to 230th miles.

The estimate for 1886-87 provides for 10 feet width.

The Rivers Chumbul and Parbutti are unbridged, and during the rains traffic is ferried across. The ferry over the Chumbul River near Dholepur, and the bridge of boats are now maintained by Chet Ram, who in 1883-84 obtained a 3 years' contract for farming the tolls under these conditions. This contract expires in September 1886. Many of the boats are old and rotten, and a few new ones will be required in 1886-87.

The low masonry bridge or causeway over the Parbutti River answers the purpose very well during the dry season from November to June, but the obstruction to traffic during the rains is very great; the kutchra roads which connect both ends of the causeway with the pucca road being partly washed away and rendered impassable by the first high flood. These kutchra roads have to be renewed every year at considerable cost. The local ferry-boat is perfectly rotten and useless. A rough project for improvements to the Parbutti crossing, which will render it passable throughout the year, is under preparation.

GWALIOR AND JHANSI ROAD.

This road, about 64 miles in length, connects the *Lushkur* and Morar Cantonment with the City and Cantonment of Jhansi, from whence pucca roads extend towards Cawnpore, Saugor and Nowgong and *Sipri* (the latter partly kutchra) embracing a large extent of grain-producing country. The traffic in grain and seeds is very great between Jhansi and Gwalior, and 11 miles of road near Gwalior has been increased from 12 feet to 15 feet in width with much benefit to the traffic. The greater portion of the road, however, is only 9 feet in width, and provision has been made in the estimates for 1886-1887 to increase the miles which require renewal to 10 feet in width. Three miles of the road from the junction of the *Sipri* Loop line to the *Lushkur* carry a very excessive traffic, as a considerable portion of the traffic from the *Sipri* district passes over them. The whole of this road is naturally dry and difficult to keep in repair, and the only material available for metalling (syenitic quartz) is not of a very durable description.

The ferry over the *Sindh* River is kept up with difficulty during the rains, as the approaches are very steep, and access to the boats bad. Two new boats were provided during the year 1885-1886, and these will probably be sufficient to carry the traffic throughout the ensu-

ing rains. An additional boat would, however, be of great service, as one of the existing three is now old and worn. The tolls at this ferry have been rented since 1882-1883. The rent obtained in 1884-1885 was Rs6,125 for the whole year, but this has decreased to Rs5,530 for the year 1885-1886, owing to the stoppage of work on the Jhansi-Manikpur Railway.

GWALIOR AND ETAWAH ROAD.

This road connects Morar Cantonment and the Lushkur with the North-Western Provinces, and affords access to the important towns of Gohud and Bhind in Sindhia's territory, where drought and scarcity frequently occur. The traffic over this road in ordinary years is not very great, and a 10 feet width of metalling is quite sufficient to carry it. Owing to want of funds in the early portion of the current year the allotment for renewal of metal collection had to be cut down to less than half the required amount, and the road suffered greatly in consequence many of the miles having been completely worn out. A large expenditure will be required during the year 1886-1887 to put the road in fair order. The whole of the road is dry, sandy, and treeless, and the sandstone and kunkur used for metalling does not last long. For many miles (from 39th to 50th) kunkur or metalling of any sort is very scarce, and will have to be brought from long distances and at great cost. A new rate book is under preparation.

Great hindrance is caused to traffic by the steep banks and deep sandy bed of the Koaree river in the 52nd mile (the only river unbridged). A local ferry-boat plies during the rains.

A new pucca Inspection Bungalow at Bhind has been constructed during the year. The temporary hut at Phoop is in a rotten and broken down state, and it is proposed to abolish it if funds are not available for construction of a new building similar to that at Bhind.

JHANSI AND SIPRI ROAD.

This road, about 61 miles in length, connects Jhansi and Sipri, passing the important villages of Ruxsa, Denara and Kurrara; of this length 27 miles are metalled and 34 miles unmetalled. An estimate was sanctioned during the year, but the work was long deferred, and after being commenced in February 1886 was stopped by order of the Agent to the Governor-General. Orders have recently been received to resume work, and it is now being pushed on, and will probably be completed fully (including consolidation) by the end of the rains. The unmetalled portion of the road has suffered greatly by the increased wheel-traffic due to the work on the Jhansi-Manikpur Railway. With railway communication open between Jhansi and Cawnpore, the grain traffic along this road will be heavy. Besides the Sindh river, over which there is a low stone causeway, the traffic is greatly impeded by the Mahowar river which has a gravelly bed. An estimate has been sanctioned for a causeway or low bridge over this stream, and funds have been allotted for its construction. This work is most necessary, and will be completed before the ensuing rains. There is great scarcity of water all along this road, and if it is to be kept in good repair as a metalled road the sinking of about 20 wells is most urgently required. The soil generally consists of yellow earth boulder and rock, of a soft nature, and each well will cost about Rs 200.

MINOR ROADS.

The minor roads, including Fort road, Agra Loop line, Sipri Loop line and Red and Post Office roads, are, though short, important line of communication, and the traffic along the three first named is very considerable. These roads have been well maintained during the last 12 months and are in fair order.

The condition of all roads in the division has greatly improved, with the exception of the Gwalior and Etawah road, which has suffered greatly from want of funds.

The grant available for repair work before the rains of 1885 was reduced by 25 per cent., and very little could, in consequence, be done for the Gwalior and Etawah road. Many miles of this road are now quite worn out.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The Civil buildings within the Cantonment of Morar have passed from the charge of this division on the rendition to His Highness Maharaja Sindhia.

ROBERT EWING,

Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Rainfall Return of the Gwalior Residency for 1885-86.

Months.	RAINFALL.	
	Inches.	Cents.
April 1885 . . . . .	...	20
May "	1	33
June "	8	98
July "	6	85
August "	12	3
September " . . . . .	...	5
October " . . . . .	...	40
November " . . . . .	...	...
December "	1	20
January 1886 . . . . .	...	41
February " . . . . .	...	...
March " . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL	31	45

P. W. BANNERMAN, *Colonel,*
Resident, Gwalior.

APPENDIX C.

No. 604, dated Bhopal Agency, Sehore, 30th June 1886.

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit my Annual Administration Report for this Agency for the

year 1885-86, with reference to the States and districts enumerated in the margin.

2. There has been a very severe epidemic of small-pox throughout these districts since the commencement of the cold weather; it is im-

Native States.	Indore Districts.	Guaranteed Holidays.
1. Bhopal.	Zeerapur.	1. Soothalia.
2. Rajgarh.	Machalpur.	2. Tappa.
3. Narsingarh.	Gagroni.	3. Agra Barkherah.
4. Khilchipur.	Nimawar.	4. Ramgarh.
5. Korwai.		5. Kankerkherah.
6. Maxoodangarh.		6. Kamalpur.
7. Mahomedgarh.		7. Dhabla Ghosi.
8. Basoda.		8. Dhabla Dheer.
9. Pathari.		9. Dariakheri.
		10. Jhalara.
		11. Khuree.
		12. Hirapur.
		13. Khajuree.
		14. Jabria Bheel.
		15. Patharia.

possible to ascertain the exact number, but at least 3,000 children have died in the city of Bhopal—a ghastly proof of the utter uselessness of the State Hakims as vaccinators, and also of the truth of my former reports as to their inefficiency, but I trust under new auspices Her Highness the Begum may be prevailed upon to consent to the appointment of a proper staff of trained vaccinators. In the year 1876-77 nearly 5,000 children were sacrificed in like manner within Her Highness' capital, and I trust this terrible destruction, including ordinary annual mortality from the same disease of over 10,000 children in 10 years, may move Her Highness and her advisers to exercise merciful considerations upon the most helpless portion of her subjects. There has been no other epidemic during the year.

There have been no deaths among the ruling Chiefs of this Agency within the year.

Name of month.		RAINFALL.		
		Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.
April 1885	. . . . .	...	3	2
May "	. . . . .	14	1	3
June "	. . . . .	26	2	9
July "	. . . . .	15	3	9
August "	. . . . .	1	9	7
September "	. . . . .	1	2	7
October "	. . . . .	...	...	7
November "	. . . . .	6	...	9
December "	. . . . .	...	5	...
January 1886	. . . . .	...	...	...
February "	. . . . .	...	...	...
March "	. . . . .	...	...	...
Total		65	9	6

3. The return in the margin shows the rainfall for the year, month by month; it has been 19.3 inches above the average rainfall for the past 10 years, which is 46.6 inches.

4. The wheat harvest has been a good one; it is reported from most districts to have been

Names of grains.	GOVERNMENT WEIGHTS.		REMARKS.
	Maunds.	Seers.	
Wheat	...	23	Per Government rupee.
Gram	...	30	
Jowar	...	33	
Rice	...	12	

a 14-anna crop. The note in the margin shows the present price of the principal food-grains at Sehore.

Year.	Area under cultivation.	REMARKS.
	Bighas.	
1883	78,734	
1884	77,821	
1885	74,898	

5. In the margin is entered a return of the opium sowings of the year under review compared with those of the two past years.

6. The Indian Midland Railway Company commenced operations towards the construction of their line beyond Bhopal *via* Bhilsa in October 1885, and it is expected the earth-works

on the Bhopal-Bhilsa section, 32·739 miles, will be well on towards completion before the 1st of July : the Bombay Firm of Kirby and Thompson are the contractors for this section.

6. The second coat of metalling on the Sehore-Ashta road will be laid and consolidated this rainy season and the road completed.

7. The Sehore-Narsingarh road will have its first coat of metalling this season and will be open for traffic. This will be a valuable railway feeder from the Western States of the Agency.

8. Wullee Mahomed, the Hospital Assistant, who has been in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital in the city of Bhopal since its foundation, has retired on his pension after many years' valuable service to the State, and Assistant Surgeon Khooshal Dass Jashi, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been appointed in his place. Her Highness the Begum having in view the greatly increased attendance at the Hospital and extension of medical aid at Jehangirabad and Ashta, has consented to the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon, and already very great benefits have arisen thereby.

9. Her Highness the Begum being desirous to engage a lady doctor to practise in her capital and assume charge of a dispensary for women and children, has made a grant of Rs500 per mensem for this purpose, and has requested the Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to select a suitable lady for the post; certain buildings close to the Prince of Wales' Hospital are being altered and placed under repair for her accommodation and use. The good to the women and children of Bhopal, which will result from this most liberal charity, will be invaluable.

Her Highness has also subscribed Rs12,000 to the funds of the Central Fund, and Rs4,000 in aid to the Calcutta Branch.

10. The Chiefs, as per margin, had the honor of being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy in Durbar at Indore in the month of November, and the title of Raja was conferred on the Rawat of Rajgarh, and a personal salute of 9 guns granted to the Nawab of Korwai by His Excellency.

1. Raja Balbahadur Singh, Chief of Rajgarh.
2. Raja Partab Singh, Chief of Narsingarh.
3. Rao Umar Singh, Chief of Khilchipur.
4. Nawab Muhammad Najuf Khan, Chief of Korwai.
5. Nawab Amarali Khan, Chief of Basoda.
6. Nawab Hafiz Kooli Khan, Chief of Mohamedgarh.

11. Thirty-four boundary cases have been settled during the past season; both Captain Masters and Lieutenant Davies have been employed on this duty from February until April.

Justice.

12. Three hundred and sixty-eight civil suits, of the aggregate value of Rs24,031-13-3, were disposed of during the year.

13. Four hundred and twenty-one criminal cases were heard in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore; of the 685 persons concerned, 259 were discharged and 426 convicted and punished.

14. The Superintendent and Magistrate of Sehore has carried on his duties satisfactorily.

15. The daily average number of prisoners was 36·6, and the total annual average charge per head Rs48-1-7, being the cost of maintenance *plus* establishment.

16. Seventy-two deeds were registered, and Rs228-8 realized.

Education.

17. There has been a steady attendance at the boys' and the girls' schools, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Mears respectively; the daily average of the former school has been 299·33 and of the latter 92·7. The Head Master and Mistress and the Assistant Masters have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

Public Works.

18. All public buildings have been kept in repair; a note drawn up by the Executive Engineer on the progress of the roads within the Agency under his charge is appended.

19. The Sehore-Bhopal road has been kept in fair repair by the Bhopal State.

20. By your order a new lock-up has been added to the Jail building, and the completion of the Court House and Kotwali placed in the hands of the Executive Engineer. When these buildings are finished a great want will have been supplied.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

1. Sehore.
2. Beora.
3. Bhilsa.
4. Narsingarh.
5. Khilchipur.
6. Korwai.

7. Muxoodangarh.
8. Ashta.
9. Jehangirabad.
10. Shujawalpur.
11. Sironj.
12. Khajuar.

21. The marginal note shows the towns wherein dispensaries exist within this Agency and under the charge of the Agency Surgeon, and supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Dispensaries.	Annual cost.	Annual attendance.	Daily average attendance.	Average charge per head.
	R a. p.			R a. p.
Schore	1,830 9 6	7,402	60.59	0 3 11
Beora	987 2 0	4,082	37.10	0 3 9
Bhilsa	773 11 4	6,056	46.70	0 2 0
Narsingarh	1,164 6 6	7,040	52.70	0 2 7
Khilchipore	648 6 8	3,722	28.10	0 2 9
Korwai	627 10 6	3,767	33.18	0 2 3
Muxoodangarh	606 1 7	2,662	21.10	0 3 7
Ashta	Included in Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal.			
Jehangirabad				
Shujawalpur				
Sironj	Lately opened.			
Khujnair				

22. The statement, as per margin, will also show the annual cost of each institution, the total annual attendance, the daily average attendance, and cost per head.

23. The vaccine operations have totalled 10,759, of which 9,225 or 85.74 per cent. are reported successful.

24. Surgeon Dane's report of the working of the Medical Institutions under his supervision for the past year has already been forwarded; it shows a steady improvement.

25. The Bhopal Durbar employs Hakims as vaccinators, and reports that 16,503 vaccine operations have been performed during the year: this department is not under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, and the death of so large a number of children from small-pox within the city and suburbs during the last few months is, as already noted, a sad commentary on the efficiency of the staff of Hakims.

Post Offices.

26. New Post Offices in the towns named in the margin have been opened during the year;

1. Suthalia.	8. Chapera.	there are now 44 British Post Offices open
2. Diwangunj.	9. Kotra.	within this Agency, and Postage Stamps to the
3. Sehore town.	10. Nizirabad.	value of R16,663-8 were disposed of during
4. Pathari.	11. Railway Station, Bhopal.	the year.
5. Nazirabad.	12. Burkhera.	27. <i>Mail Robberies.</i> —There have been two
6. Bora.	13. Chandpura.	mail robberies during the year, and they have
7. Sandota.		been separately reported upon; property to the value of R739-7-6 was plundered.

Telegraphs.

28. Telegraph Stamps to the value of R2,465-15 have been sold during the year.

Archæology.

29. There is nothing special to report under this head.

Native States.

30. *Bhopal.*—The most momentous events that have taken place in this State have been the removal from power, for maladministration, of the husband of Her Highness the Begum, and the trial by Her Highness' direction and conviction of high officials of the State who were found guilty of heinous crimes.

31. In January Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., a Native Mahomedan gentleman of Calcutta, of high reputation, was appointed by Her Highness the Begum as Minister, and under his able management and Her Highness' directions many valuable reforms have been instituted.

32. Her Highness paid a visit to Calcutta, after the new Minister was installed, for the purpose of paying her respects to His Excellency the Viceroy, and spent a month at the capital; during this visit Her Highness gained the sanction of the Government of India for the appointment of a European gentleman as Minister of the State, and Colonel Ward, an officer of great experience in the Central Provinces' Commission, has been selected for this post. In this matter of an English Minister Her Highness has been, as you are aware, most firm, and it has given her great satisfaction and gratification that His Excellency the Viceroy has been able to meet her wishes. Supported by Her Highness, an English Minister will be, I hope, able to consolidate reform in every branch of the administration, the more especially in the Revenue Branch, which has suffered so much of late years under the short-sighted policy of the ex-Nawab.

33. Her Highness the Begum has been pleased to free that portion of the Indore-Sehore road which passed through her State from transit dues, but the entire system of levy of dues requires reform as of late years. These have been greatly increased (see statement in the margin) and now form a crushing tax on trade, greatly to the detriment of the traffic of the Bhopal State Railway

RECEIPTS.		R a. p.
In 1876		1,70,809 6 0
In 1885		5,97,649 11 9

(of which Her Highness the Begum is sole proprietor), and therefore injurious to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

58. The Amil's interesting report forms Appendix No. 4.
59. The Dispensary mentioned last year at Sironj has now been placed under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon.
60. *Opium Statistics*.—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five chests were brought to the scales in Bhopal during the past year; of these 848 were made up at Sehore of opium grown within the Agency limits in the following proportion:—
- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| Rajgarh | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 |
| Bhopal | . | . | . | . | . | . | 834 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 848 |
61. The remaining chests have been made up in Bhopal of State-grown opium.
62. There is nothing special to note on local manufactures and irrigation works.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Bhopal Agency Administration Report for 1885-86.

Abstract translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal State for the year 1885-86.

In accordance with the Political Agent's wishes the recently introduced sanitary arrangements for the town of Sehore have been placed on a permanent footing.

2. In compliance with instructions conveyed in the Agency Yaddasht, dated 9th October 1885, announcing the appointment by Government of Mirza Sharif Husein as news-writer of Bhopal, he was permitted to attend the public meetings and the Durbar, and unrestrictedly to exchange visits with the officials of the State. The Mirza was provided with suitable quarters, and a horse and conveyance were placed at his disposal.

3. From the abstract of accounts submitted by the Superintendent of Sanitation of the city of Bhopal, it was discovered that R18,390-14-3 were expended in the construction of masonry drains, execution of repairs of roads, and sanitation and the lighting of the city. An addition of 224 lamps was made during the year under review as follows:—

From the Railway Station to the Tajmahal	110
From the Tajmahal to the buttress named Damdama close to the Imami Durwazah	48
In the building allotted for the residence of the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, Acting Minister of Bhopal	55
Dispensary and other places	8
Total	<hr/> 221 <hr/>

4. With a view to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes, remissions were made from time to time in the customs dues, and the results thereof recorded in the Sanin Mazia Department. The following remissions under the same head have been effected during the year under review:—Tax on yellow earth, amounting to R10-2, remitted on the 23rd Rabiussani 1302 A.H. (9th February 1885); duty on raw tamarind R9-1 abolished on the 7th Jamadiussani (25th March 1885); duty on empty gunny bags used for carriage of food-grain, amounting to R2,000, was remitted on the 12th Rajab 1302 (28th April 1885); duty on Indigo was reduced from 8 annas per maund per coss to 1 anna per maund per coss on the 28th Rajab 1302 A.H., corresponding with the 14th May 1885.

4. Under suggestions from the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, embodied in the Political Agent's Yaddasht, dated 12th January 1886, to Her Highness the Begum, the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon for the Bhopal Hospital, on a salary of R150 per mensem, was sanctioned.

6. The statistics furnished by the Head State Hakim for the year under review show that 18,730 persons were medically treated, 18,067 out of this recovered, 206 died, and the remainder 457 left.

7. From the Report of the Superintendent of the Customs Department it is evident that a remission of R2,540-2 was made to the traders in the Sehore ir.

8. At the request of traders, made through the Bhopal Political Agency, land was granted to them near the railway station Deep, for building shops. On the 24th January 1886 it was notified that whoever erects a house in a village will have only authority to sell, mortgage, or alienate the house and rent the land on which the house is built, though he can take the materials; and whoever takes possession of more land than what is actually given him for building purposes will render himself liable to fine besides paying rent for the same.

9. A grant was made for the construction of a reservoir and dam, &c., to the river below Sehore city.

10. One thousand five hundred and forty bighas and five biswas of land in the Bhopal territory were transferred to the Indian Midland Railway Company for the construction of the railway between Bhopal and Bhilsa, and instructions issued to the Local Officials to render every possible aid to the said Company in purchasing materials at reasonable prices.

11. With a view to please the Agent to the Governor General for Central India as well as the Government of India, the transit duties on the Dewas-Ashta and Sehore Road within the Bhopal territory were abolished, notwithstanding that an annual loss of over and above Rs62,000 was incurred by the State by this remission. On the 4th Jamadi-ul-awal 1303 (11th March 1886) instructions were issued to the Mohtamim of the Customs Department, that no duty in future was to be levied from traders passing through Bhopal territory with commodities purchased in foreign territories.

12. Owing to great fluctuations in the rate of exchange of copper coins and consequent loss to the Mint contractor, and the shroffs of the Sehore civil station, it was considered most desirable to re-mint the State copper coinage at the fixed rate of 16 gundas per rupee; this measure was carried into effect on the 1st Muharram 1303 A.H. (10th October 1885).

13. Agreeably to the wishes of the Political Agent of Bhopal, conveyed in his Yaddasht dated 7th November 1884, one bigha of land belonging to the Sehore town was given over for the purpose of extending the Sehore and Ashta road.

14. Rupees 16,654-14-9 is reported by Mr. D. Cook, Superintendent of Water Works of Bhopal, to have been spent in the construction of an opium godown and dwelling house for the Assistant Opium Agent, Bhopal; Telegraph building, and Hospital and out-houses. Rupees 12,948 were expended during the year 1885 and Rs3,706 during the current year. The work is still going on.

15. From the abstract accounts of the Public Works Department it is evident that Rs2,00,021-14-9 were disbursed during the year under review in the construction of State buildings.

16. Under instruction from Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, a chowkidar was appointed at the State expense to look after the Sanchi topes and ancient monuments connected therewith, and which have been thoroughly repaired at the Government expense. They are magnificent monuments, much admired by European visitors.

17. The Toshakhana return for the year under review exhibits an expenditure of Rs4,805-8-3 on account of gifts and presents.

18. The State Treasury accounts show that Rs26,323-9 were spent in gifts and presents during the year under report.

19. Abstract Statement of accounts of the State Kôthâ (store house) shows that Rs7,380-13 have been expended during the year in feasts and hospitalities.

20. The statement submitted by the Head State Hakim shows that 16,503 children have been vaccinated from the 1st October 1885 to the end of March 1886.

21. The tabular statement of the Masarif Department shows that 37 stipendiaries, receiving Rs. 271-8 per mensem, have been added during the current year to the list of 611 already receiving per mensem an aggregate sum of Rs3,885-1-6. The total expense, therefore, on this account amounts to Rs4,156-9-6.

22. From the return of the Manasib Department it is evident that 17 annuitants, receiving an allowance of Rs210, have been added to the list of 359 persons and 3 elephants, receiving an allowance of Rs9,252-2. The total annual expenditure under this head now amounts to Rs1,43,716-5-6.

23. The statistics furnished by the Bakshigari Department of the Mofassil exhibit the following results:—

Old Servants.	Salary.	Dismissed.	Salary.	Entertained.	Salary.
	R		R		R
3,632	23,223	65	258	59	683

The above table shows that an increase of R425 has been made during the year to the salaries of the officials of this department.

24. From the return of the Bakshigari Department appertaining to the city of Bhopal, it is manifest that 149 new hands have been entertained at a monthly salary of R5,019. During the year under report an increase of R5,443 was made to the salaries of new servants. The subjoined statement will show at a glance that 252 new persons in the four different departments have been appointed at an aggregate monthly salary of R6,183-8 :—

Department.	Number of persons.	Salary.
		<i>R a. p.</i>
Masârif	37	271 8 0
Manâsib	17	210 0 0
4 Nizamats	49	683 0 0
City of Bhopal	149	5,019 0 0
TOTAL	252	6,183 8 0

25. Enquiry was instituted into the Government mail robbery which occurred near Deep on the 14th October 1884. Copy of a letter dated 6th May 1884, addressed by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, forwarded by the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, was received, expressing the approval of the Government of India regarding the satisfactory mode in which the enquiry was conducted by the State.

26. From the Report of the Daftar-i-Kul, for the year ending 13th* of Jamadi-ul-awal 1302, it has been found that the office records, which it was unnecessary to preserve according to the existing rules, were destroyed and the office records were re-arranged.

* 1st March 1885.

27. "Manuals of the Patwaries" were printed in the Hindi and the Persian characters and published in the beginning of the year 1303 A.H. They were distributed among the Patwaries and those connected with the Revenue Department. The "Manual" consists of 9 chapters. The 1st chapter treats of questions and answers appertaining to the Patwari work.

The 2nd chapter treats of map-drawing.

The 3rd teaches how photographs should be taken.

The 4th how to mix colors for map-drawing.

The 5th how to make colors and Indian-rubber.

The 6th contains a list of Patwari duties.

The 7th shows how Khasras are prepared.

The 8th lays down the duties of the Kanungoes of the Mahal, and explains the relation between the Kanungoes and Girdawars.

28. On holidays and also out of business hours covers used to be received from officials, the disposal of which could, without loss, be postponed for the following day. It was therefore ruled that no official was to submit any papers on holidays or out of business hours unless they were very urgent. In that case the sentence as under should be written on the cover.

"Very urgent; it should at once be personally attended to by the Sarkar."

29. Anonymous complaints against the high-handedness and oppression of the Local State officials having been received by Her Highness, the Political Agent, and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, it was notified on the 13th Rabi-ul-awal 1303 (21st December 1885, that the complainants should come forward without fear and file their complaints in court, when they would be enquired into and justice done.

30. On the 5th Ziluj 1302 (15th September 1885), an order was issued to the Mir Bakshi, Mohumed Hasan Khan, placing him in charge of Her Highness' forces, and informing him that all Sowars, Lance and Koth Duffadars, will in future be appointed on his recommendation, and that he was responsible for the conduct of those under his command; and his recommendation regarding higher posts, such as Jemadar and Subadarships and others, will be considered by Her Highness and orders passed.

31. On the 1st Jamadi-ussani, corresponding with the 6th March 1886, Her Highness with her suite set out by special train for Calcutta, arriving on the 3rd, where Her Highness met with the usual reception under a salute of 19 guns. On the 5th Her Highness paid a visit to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General of India. The interview

lasted 5 minutes, during which time the usual conversation took place. On the 6th His Excellency paid Her Highness a return visit and was pleased to stay 10 minutes. On the 7th Her Highness had an interview with Lady Dufferin. On the 8th she was pleased to return the visit. On the 11th Her Highness had a private interview with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. The total amount expended on the trip is Rs55,307, as shown below :—

	R
Subscription to Lady Dufferin's Fund	20,000
Subscription to Mohamedan Society	2,000
„ to Charitable Society	1,500
Travelling, tuition, and other expenses for a Mussalman student while in London	7,200
Railway fare, &c.	31,752
Gifts and charities	2,855

32. The statistics furnished by the Jailor gives the following results :—

REMAINING AT THE END OF YEAR.			. ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		
Under sentence.	Life convicts.	Under custody.	Under sentence.	Life convicts.	In custody.
157	32	43	414	4	341

NUMBER OF PRISONERS RELEASED.			REMAINING IN JAIL.		
Under sentence.	Life convicts.	Pending trial.	Under sentence.	Life convicts.	Pending trial.
355	9	301	216	27	83

33. The Report submitted by Mr. D. Cook, Superintendent of Water Works, Bhopal, shows that during the year 1885 six lakhs of gallon of water was supplied free to the inhabitants of Bhopal, at the rate of 10 gallons per head per day, and at an average cost to the State of 4 annas per head per annum.

34. It is found from the Return of the Customs Department that 394 cases were disposed of during the year under review.

35. The statistics regarding the working of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal, exhibit the following results :—

Out-patients.

Treated.	Recovered.	Absent.	Died.	Under treatment.
23,048	20,303	990	20	1,735

In-patients.

Treated.	Recovered.	Absent.	Died.	Under treatment.
1,073	613	16	44	400

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

In-patients.

Treated.	Recovered.	Absent.	Died.	Under treatment.
109	91	2	4	12

Surgical operations were successfully performed on 1,004 out-patients.

36. The Return of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue cases filed and disposed of during the year under review exhibits the following results :—

Remaining end of year.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
4,140	16,081	20,221	15,741	4,480

37. On the 4th January 1886 the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan came to Bhopal, and he was appointed officiating Minister of the Bhopal State on a salary of R2,000 per mensem.

Up to the 30th May 1886 he has passed five lunar months, less one day, in the State service, during which period he published 13 journals, giving a detailed account of the work done by him. Their purport may here be given : 43 officials had leave granted to them, 37 were transferred, 7 of these on increased pay, 12 men newly entertained, 3 discharged, 4 suspended, 1 pensioned, 15 officials had other duties entrusted to them, and the designation of their office changed; R50 were added to the salary of each of 6 persons, R40 to the salary of one, and R25 to the salary of each of 4 persons, R15 to the salary of one; a Naib Mufti was appointed on a monthly salary of R50.

The Minister also published the powers and authority granted to him in accordance with the advice of the Agent to the Governor General in his Kharita of 16th February 1886. He also separated the Police Department from that of the City Magistrate, and the jail was no longer allowed to continue under the supervision of the Magistrate; a new Kazi was also appointed, and free ingress and egress to and from the city (after the gates of the wall were locked) was allowed. He further issued certain orders relative to new appointments, *viz.*, salaries, powers, and instructions to their incumbents. A new man was appointed as Superintendent of Police on a monthly salary of R200, but at the end of a month he retired and another named Farid-ulla, already a servant of the State, was appointed in his place. Twelve of the State officials were appointed as supervisors of the Jails. Their duty was to make enquiries regarding the prisoners. The following returns were ordered monthly returns :—

Returns of pending cases in which the accused were under custody or bail.

Statement of crimes, such as theft, robbery, house-breaking, dacoity, &c., showing the number of offenders arrested, convicted, or released.

Return showing the number of Hawalatis present in Jail, as also the time each man passed in Hawalat.

Return showing the record of number of statements made by plaintiffs and defendants and the witnesses, also number of judgments and findings, including those taken by the head of the office with his own hand, as well as those recorded by his subordinates under his orders.

Statement of service of the officials of Civil Departments of the city of Bhopal as well as the Mofassil. Return showing the names, pedigree, caste, residence, &c., of Mustajars. It was also ordered that a copy of the judgment be at once furnished to the accused on his conviction, or when applied for by him through the Jailor, for the purpose of making an appeal.

Ordered, that no final order be given in the absence of the complainant, the accused, or both. It should be passed when both the parties are present in Court.

Ordered, that the Thanadars should no longer exercise authority in deciding criminal cases. The Thanadars of Jehangirabad and Shahjehanabad ceased to hear civil suits.

38. During the Minister's 5 months' service, as shown in paragraph 37, 56 cases of theft have taken place in the city of Bhopal only, in which property of the aggregate value of over R12,000 was lost. The thefts that have been committed in the districts are quite distinct from this: they have been indicated in the monthly returns of Nizamats and Parganas. None of the stolen property has yet been recovered.

39. The Minister, although it is contrary to the general usage of the State, was paid in British Government coin.

40. The subjoined tabular statement shows the revenue collections of the dominion of Bhopal.

Balance for 1292 A.F.			Revenue for 1292 A.F.			Total.	Realized.	Still due.
R.	a.	p.	R.	a.	p.	R.	R.	a. p.
3,96,084	4	0	27,03,954	15	6	31,00,039	16,53,062	14 9
								14,46,977

41. For want of space, and to avoid lengthening unnecessarily the usual annual Administration Report, other unusual proceedings that have taken place during the year under review have been left unnoticed. They will, however, be recorded on some convenient occasion.

Supplementary Report.

42. On the 25th Rumzan 1303 (28th June 1886) Colonel H. Ward came to Bhopal, and on the 1st July 1886 received charge from the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, the late Minister, and commenced his duties from the 3rd Shawal 1303 (6th July 1886), the Kutchery being closed on previous days on account of the Eed festival.

43. At the suggestion of Colonel Kincaid, and to meet the wishes of Sir Lepel Griffin,

	R.	a.	p.
Mandil	37	12	9
Pair of Shawls	175	0	0
Embroidered cloth	70	0	0
Gold Sarpech, studded with rubies and emer- alds	222	12	0
Garland of Pearls, emeralds, and rubies	841	0	0
Toga embroidered	640	0	0
Muslin	16	0	0
TOTAL	2,002	8	9

a Khilat, as noted in the margin, was conferred upon the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, and his salary was paid in full to the end of Ramzan 1303. He left Bhopal for Calcutta to-day, the 3rd of Shawal (6th July 1886).

44. In paragraph 31 of this report mention is made of Her Highness' trip to Calcutta; while there she had the honor of having an interview with Lady Dufferin. During the conversation that ensued Her Highness solicited the good offices of Lady Dufferin to arrange for a Female Hospital in Bhopal: to this request Her Ladyship consented, and Miss Stuart was accordingly appointed as Lady Doctor. On the 3rd June, agreeably to the Agency Yaddasht, Rs500 were advanced

for expenses, and she arrived in Bhopal the beginning of Shawal (July), and at once assumed charge of her duties.

APPENDIX D.

No. 774, dated Nowgong, the 27th July 1886.

From—MAJOR DONALD ROBERTSON, Political Agent, Bundelkhund,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhund Agency for the year 1885-86.

1. *Officers*.—Colonel Berkeley held charge of the Political Agent's Office from the 1st April to the 14th May.

I arrived on transfer from the Bhopawar Agency on the 18th May, and since that date there has been no change.

Major Dalrymple, the permanent incumbent of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, was transferred to Mhow on the 10th October 1885, and was succeeded here on the 7th November 1885 by Captain Alexander, the duty meanwhile having been performed by Major Scott of the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Captain Temple was Boundary Settlement Officer from the 1st to the 20th April 1885.

Lieutenant C. Dressner was appointed a Political Assistant on the graded list on the 15th August 1885 and posted to Bundelkhund, but on the 2nd February 1886 his appointment was changed to that of Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent: this post he held during the remaining portion of the year.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO BUNDELKHUND, THE POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR. &c.

2. Sir Lepel Griffin paid a visit to Bundelkhund, entering the Agency from the Sutna direction on the 24th February and leaving it at Datia on the 9th March: he halted *en route* at Pannah and Nowgong, staying for some days at the latter place, where all important business pending was brought up and discussed. Every Chief of importance was received by the Agent to the Governor General during this tour, and many were thereby afforded an opportunity of personally representing their cases to the head of the Administration.

Starting on my cold-weather tour early in October I marched almost continuously for five months, visiting every one of the 30 States in my Political Charge, excepting Jasso, Goarihar and Jigni. The Bundelkhund Agency comprises such a large area, and is so irregular in shape, that it can with difficulty be covered in one season by rapid marching, and then only by camping *en route* for several days in the bordering British districts. I was very anxious to see as much as possible of the country and people, but soon found that long marches could only be continued to the detriment of current work, which, unless attended to regularly, assumes abnormal proportions. Politically the past year was uneventful, nothing of sufficient moment occurring to create any difficulty which might call for special or coercive measures.

The work of the Agency though heavy, especially now that there are two States under management (Charkhari and Chhatarpur) requiring close supervision, is varied in character and replete with interest. The people though primitive are pleasant to deal with, and except perhaps in Datia, where local conditions offer temptations to freebooters, are singularly free from violent crime; and though there are States in various degrees of development, some exceedingly backward, others more advanced, bordering on or penetrating into eight different British districts, there is a remarkable scarcity of friction or cases involving references to the Political Agent between British and Native territory.

As an item of general interest I may mention here that a Telegraph Office was opened at Nowgong on the 7th November 1885.

The Seasons.

3. The prosperity of Bundelkhund, inasmuch as the population is almost entirely agricultural, depends wholly on the rainfall, and not only on the sufficiency of the rain, but its opportune distribution. For three years in succession the kharif crop has largely failed, owing to deficient or excessive moisture at a critical time. During 1884-85 the unprecedented amount of 73.07 inches was registered, which proved not only disastrous to the kharif crops, but also affected and retarded the rabi. In the past year the fall was only slightly in excess of the normal

amount (45 inches 78 cents), but here again the rain was so continuous that the mukki, jowar, and "bajera" rotted for want of sunshine and withered: the grass harvest was however excellent, and the rabi, though at one time affected by an early cessation of the monsoon, which practically stopped in August, ultimately yielded, in most places, a crop which was quite above the average. Had it not been for the opportune winter rain, blight which had attacked the wheat, and a voracious bug which was committing ravages amongst the gram, would have occasioned a wide-spread disaster, but with the heavy showers which fell in December prospects at once improved. A crop in this part of India, where the seasons vary unaccountably, can never be wholly relied upon until it has been gathered, and a number of poor cultivators in Chhatarpur and Charkhari, who had weathered the risk of fitful and capricious rainfall, and the inroads of the blight-insect, were fated to see the produce of their fields destroyed at one fell swoop by hailstorms in March: fortunately the paths of these unwelcome visitors were ordinarily narrow, and the damage was not therefore so extensive as was at one time anticipated. We now telegraph daily the meteorological observations taken under Mr. Mather's superintendence to Simla.

Public Health.

4. 1885-86 was singularly free from severe epidemics. Cholera appeared in some villages of the Pannah State and around Nowgong, but the Durbars are very slow to report outbreaks of this disease, fearful, perhaps, lest they should be called upon to embark on unpalatable sanitary reforms, or the expense which affording medical relief to outlying villages entails; and it is quite possible that there was much more of this form of sickness than was brought to notice. During my winter tour I came across very little, and believe there was much less than usual of the fever prevalent at that season.

The effects of small-pox have, owing to the wholesale system of vaccination in Bundelkhund, introduced by Dr. Stratton, been sensibly mitigated, and though there is no department which flourishes more on doubtful returns, yet the crowds of vaccinated children produced for my inspection at every town or large village afforded ample proof that there is no longer any superstitious feeling against this operation. I hope the States who at present subscribe to keep this department going will continue their payments; it can only be maintained efficiently if adequately supported by punctual contributions, and the fund is, I regret to say, at present in a condition of financial embarrassment owing to unpunctuality in remittances. I have issued a circular letter dealing with the whole question of maintaining a vaccination establishment, informing the subscribers that though I have no wish to compel them to contribute, I hope they may still be induced regularly to support an institution from which so much public benefit is derived.

Political Pensioners.

5. No deaths occurred amongst Political pensioners; there are now 23 on the rolls drawing an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,254-5-7 per mensem, and it is estimated that nearly 100 persons are supported from this charity.

Death of Chiefs.

6. Two Chiefs died during the year: Chowbe Tirath Pershad, Jagirdar of Bhaionda, on the 10th October 1885, and Raja Bahadur Raghbar Dial Singh of Beronda or Pathar Kachar.

The Jagirdar of Bhaionda was an old man who had been for some time in weak and failing health. The succession of his eldest grandson, a boy of eight years, was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Khamdar, Gaya Pershad, who is also a member of the family, has been appointed to manage this small estate during the minority of the Jagirdar, who will in a year or so come to be educated at the Nowgong College.

The Raja of Beronda died somewhat suddenly of pneumonia on the 18th December 1885. Though his State, a wild country with a small revenue, was a difficult one to manage, he could never be induced to appreciate his responsibilities, and continuous maladministration in Beronda furnished grounds for some very unfavourable reports from the Agency. He left no son or near relation, and did not exercise his right of adoption; at his death the Chiefship was consequently heirless, the only claimants being very distant collaterals. Proposals for the succession were submitted at the close of the year, and the orders of Government have not as yet arrived.

Local Manufactures.

7. As has been reported on previous occasions, Bundelkhund has but very few manufactures, and there are probably not more than sufficient for local requirements.

Rough arms, spears, matchlocks, &c., are produced in small numbers in Urcha and Bijawar. Rugs, of the same texture and pattern as those made at Jhansi, are woven at Datia; very fair country paper is made at Chhatarpur, and now that the competition of State

paper-making in the jail has been stopped, this industry may possibly expand to the advantage of local traders. With the above exceptions Bundelkhund is singularly barren in manufacturing industry.

There is no indigenous art which is capable of resuscitation, and the people being very poor their wants are practically confined to cloth, slippers, food, tobacco, and rough arms. *Saris* and *dhotis* can be made in England and sold here at a price which renders local competition prohibitive, whilst the Cawnpore Mills appear to do a good trade in supplying cloth from their looms.

Irrigation.

8. Irrigation is not understood and, therefore, I believe, unappreciated in Bundelkhund. The black or *mota* soil does not ordinarily require watering; if the rainfall is sufficient a good rabi crop is assured without irrigation, whilst if the rainfall be deficient, there would probably be but little water in most tanks. On the other hand, there must be a very large area of lighter soil which would, if manured and irrigated, produce good crops, but the produce of which is uncertain on the dry aspect; yet few villagers can be induced to admit that there is any advantage in irrigation. There is a fine tank, which has been recently enlarged, in the Charkhari State, from which I am giving water for nothing, in the hopes that the advantages of watered crops may thus become patent to the villagers and induce them to pay a reasonable water-rate: the experiment cannot at present be said to be successful. Then in the case of the Betwah Canal, though water has been available for several months, neither Datia nor Samthar has as yet shown any desire to make use of its benefits. Whether this is due to the absence of any desire on the part of the villagers for water, I am unable to say; but as water will be sold to the Native States at the same price as is realized for it at each harvest in British Territory, and as they will have to meet the cost of collection and construction of "Rajbahas," they must, in order to make profit out of the transaction, charge their cultivators a higher rate than is paid in British Territory. Before, therefore, committing themselves to the heavy expenditure involved in the construction of "Rajbahas," I imagine both Datia and Samthar will await the results of irrigation in the adjoining districts of Jhansi and Jalaun.

Baoni will probably take all its share of water so soon as the openings and alignments of distributaries are settled: at present the Durbar asks for more openings than the Canal Department can afford to give.

9. Boundary Settlement work has made satisfactory progress under Lieutenant Dressner's superintendence.

At the commencement of the year there were 50 cases on the register; 26 have been added since, making a total of 76 for disposal. Captain Temple settled 6, Lieutenant Dressner 10, and 7 were disposed of directly by the Agency.

During the camping season, but after the close of 1885-86, Mr. Dressner settled 13 cases; of these 5 were demarcations.

Before the commencement of the camping season (in September) a serious disturbance broke out on the Semra-Patna border between the villagers and officials of Pannah and Bijawar, in which 5 persons were killed and 12 received severe gunshot wounds. On hearing of the outbreak, which took place about 90 miles from Nowgong, I at once proceeded to the village concerned, and conducted an investigation on the spot: the affair was the result of an ebullition of the ill-feeling which has existed for some years between Pannah and Bijawar, and I was unable to acquit either Durbar of knowingly and wilfully fostering aggressive and quarrelsome relations. Eventually both States were fined Rs. 1,000 each by the Agent to the Governor General, and the lesson thus inflicted has had an excellent effect, so much so that Mr. Dressner has had very few difficulties to contend with in his work this year, and the litigant parties have contented themselves with conducting these cases without recourse to the usual obstruction and vexatious delays which form such prominent features in Boundary Settlement work. I settled 4 cases between British Territory and the Chowbe Jagirs with the Collector of Banda. There are a few troublesome disputes still pending with Bijawar, but owing to mismanagement and financial troubles in that State, I have been obliged to suspend Boundary Settlement operations there. The Durbar at present owes Rs. 2,668-6-7, the expenses of settlements made some time ago, and the chances of an early recovery are, I fear, small.

II. Condition of the Native States.

10. The following States were under management during the year:—

Charkhari.

Chhatarpur.

Sarila.

Gerowli.

Baisonda.

Beronda has practically been under superintendence since the death of the Chief in December. Tori Fatehpur continued to be managed by the late Jagirdar's widow.

11. *Charkhari*.—In January last the Earl of Lauderdale retired from the service of Government, and the separate political charge of Charkhari was then abolished, the State becoming incorporated in the Bundelkhund Agency. I have no hesitation in saying that the condition of this Chief-ship at present reflects the highest credit on Major Maitland's (the Earl of Lauderdale) administrative capacity. Every department has been carefully organized; in many cases with an infusion of English ideas, without, however, any radical changes of system or destroying the purely Native character of the several departments; recognizing that there can be no greater mistake than to attempt to engraft our notions in a wholesale manner on to Native institutions.

The revenue from all sources is now R6,05,000, and the expenditure R5,60,000; a sum of 6 lakhs is invested in Government paper, and there was, when the year closed, nearly R60,000 in the treasury. The balance would have been much larger had not the revenue collections, both of the rabi and kharif, been affected by the inclement season and fallen short of the estimate. Much attention has been paid to public works. One and a quarter lakh were spent last year, and we propose to lay out 4 lakhs in this manner during the next two years under the supervision of Mr. Dallas, who is now Executive Engineer for both Charkhari and Chhatarpur. So far as I have been able to judge the people are contented; they are not over-assessed, their complaints are readily listened to, and the outlying tahsils of Chandla and Esanagar would compare well with similar institutions in British Territory. Since the Earl of Lauderdale's departure from Charkhari, the Maharaja's father, Rao Joghhar Singh, has been *Muntazim* of the State, with somewhat similar powers to those ordinarily exercised by a Superintendent. Lord Lauderdale had a very high opinion of the Rao Saheb's character and capacity for work, and my short acquaintance with him certainly confirms this view. As occasions offer and he gains experience, I allow him slightly extended powers; but it is not desirable to relax the direct and immediate supervision to which this State has been subjected suddenly, and all matters of importance come to the Agency for orders. I am glad to say that the Muntazim takes an intelligent interest in the various institutions of the place, and especially in the school which, as usual, under its able and popular Head Master, Pundit Jugul Kishore, acquitted itself with much merit in the last Central India Schools Examination. A girls' school has now been established which numbers 250 pupils—Hindus and Mohamedans; already a few of the girls can read, and we hope to educate some of them up to the standard at which they can join the Agra Medical School under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The young Chief lives at Nowgong, where he is progressing very satisfactorily under Mr. Theodore Morison, the Joint tutor of Charkhari and Chhatarpur. The appointment of this gentleman promises, I may mention here, to afford the happiest results; both of his pupils have already improved in English, and while their mental training progresses, care is taken to induce the development of pleasant and agreeable manners. Every encouragement is given to the Maharaja of Charkhari to take exercise in riding and playing lawn tennis, and he now is a very fair whip, driving his own four-in-hand himself. There is of course no intention of Anglicizing him too much, or educating him with ideas foreign to his position, a process which must tend to disturb the sympathetic relations which should exist between a Chief and his people. It is rarely safe to prophecy how a young Chief will turn out, but at present there is nothing which would indicate that the Maharaja will not do justice to his training, and I feel sure that no efforts will be wanting on Mr. Morison's part to ensure success.

This brief notice of the administration of Charkhari would be incomplete without some mention of the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Madho Sudun Moitra, who not only manages the Dispensary with much ability, but has also charge of the jail and the conservancy of the city.

12. *Chhatarpur*.—Of the management of this State I am afraid there is nothing favourable to report. Munshi Chundi Pershad, who retired from the post of Superintendent on the 1st April, had been in almost absolute charge of Chhatarpur for the past 8 years. Though an able and fairly energetic man, he had but little previous experience of administrative work, and was therefore unable to institute any beneficial measures of reform suitable alike to British Territory and a Native State. Unfortunately, with a misplaced confidence in his knowledge and working power, he was at an early stage of his appointment entrusted with complete authority, which gradually resulted in the effacement of all power or influence which could possibly compete with his own. When I came to Bundelkhund in May 1885 I found Munshi Chandi Pershad entirely autocratic at Chhatarpur, but feeling that the Political Agent was not justified in divesting himself of all responsibility for the welfare of a State under British supervision, and there being no information in my office, I made enquiries on various points

connected with the Settlement, revenue and judicial management, accounts, &c. ; my proceedings were tacitly resented by the Superintendent as a species of indictment against his management, and not wishing to deal hastily with an official whom I had known for some years, and had always respected as an able and conscientious worker, it was some months before I could learn how matters really stood. It is perhaps unnecessary here to recapitulate in detail the results of my enquiries and the various reforms instituted. I eventually found that a veneer, or top-dressing of improvements, likely to attract notice at the capital town, had been maintained, but that everything not immediately on the surface was suffering from the effects of mismanagement. The Accounts Department was in dire confusion, thereby rendering speculation comparatively easy. The Settlement, which had been aired as a beneficial measure, likely to increase the revenue and promote the prosperity of the State, was proceeding on utterly unreliable and incorrect measurements to the injury and grave discontent of the people. The revenue was collected in a harsh and unsystematic manner, contractors being allowed to fleece and harass their tenants. Judicial work was carried on in a manner which inspired no confidence; public works were prosecuted without adequate supervision, the accounts moreover being kept so privately as to give rise rightly or wrongly to the gravest suspicions; and lastly, some of the beautiful ruins and temples at Khujraha had been robbed of their carved treasures to provide good stone for the Vishwanath Sagar Tank, which Captain Hope referred to in paragraph 13 of his Report for 1883-84—a project of such doubtful utility that, after carefully inspecting the site and calculating the possible revenue advantages, I felt compelled to stop its further progress.

I would not be understood to attribute the whole blame of this extremely unsatisfactory state of things to Munshi Chandi Pershad. Though entirely mistaken as to this officer's administrative talents, I am prepared to admit that he acted according to his lights, mistaken and unfortunate in results though they were. Had he been on better terms with the Chief, I should have been glad to associate myself with him in the work of reform, but the Raja having conceived a violent dislike to the Superintendent, it was felt to be better that the latter should retire in order to make room for a competent Dewan, who could remain on in office, and thereby avoid the risk and probable embarrassment which might be occasioned were any radical change to be made when the young Raja came to rule his State without assistance from the Political Agent.

The new Dewan, Munshi Chaturbhuj Sahai, is an experienced officer, and, though necessarily hampered by strange surroundings, is steadily working onwards; before his arrival, reforms in some departments had been inaugurated, notably in the accounts branch, which is obviously one of first importance; but there is still a great deal to be done before the administration can be as satisfactory as it ought to be.

Financially, the position is now as follows:—

The revenue is about 3 lakhs. There was a balance at the close of the year of R1,60,096, and a sum of 7 lakhs is invested in Government Promissory Notes. We hope to spend a considerable sum in public works during the next two years, as the list of requirements at headquarters is very extensive. Additions to the palace, a jail, public offices, stables, and carriage houses are the most urgent. It is intended to complete only a summary Settlement, the foundation of which will be a correct map and *khassrah*, with the assessment based on the present condition of each village, and a general regard to its past history, without attempting minute enquiries which would delay the final process for another 2 years. In Charkhari, Major Maitland's Settlement, the record of which consists merely of what I have noted above, has been found to be sufficiently approximate, and when it is remembered that Native States when left to themselves rarely even measure the culturable area, our proceedings following the precedent in Charkhari, and combining economy with practical sufficiency will probably be considered appropriate and adequate to the occasion. The taxation in the town of Chhatarpur has been carefully revised. A number of petty and harassing imports, which required 17 men on absurdly low salaries to collect them, have been abolished, and an Octroi, which is the most agreeable form to the tax-payers of realizing a Municipal revenue, has been introduced. Throughout the State the establishments have been re-organized, on the principle that it is preferable to employ a limited number of capable officials on sufficient salaries rather than a crowd of underpaid men, who, not being all required, are lazy and useless, and who necessarily eke out the miserably small salaries they draw (some writers receiving R4, R5, and R7 per mensem only) by contributions from the people.

The functions of the Police have been re-arranged, and the Civil and Criminal Judicial powers which they had been allowed to exercise withdrawn.

On the whole there is every reason to hope that before Chhatarpur is handed over entirely to the administration of its Chief, the various departments may be found to be working satisfactorily, the Settlement completed, and good progress made in the matter of public works.

As I have mentioned, the Raja is reading at Nowgong with Mr. Morison. All his life this young Chief has been labouring under the disadvantages of a weak constitution and delicate health, and these have naturally favoured studious pursuits to the neglect of riding and out-door exercises. His early training, too, was in some ways unfortunate, but he is not wanting in ability, and, I think, is now commencing to recognize what is before him, and to exhibit the firmness of character necessary for the efficient government of a State. He comes to me twice a week when I receive petitions, and I occasionally send him easy cases for an opinion: in this manner he is gradually acquiring some knowledge of official work. Mr. Morison is to take both his pupils for a tour through India in November next, and I have no doubt they will both, and the Raja especially, benefit by the change and the varying experiences of travel.

13. *Sarila*.—Like Charkhari, this small State is also managed by Rao Sambhar Singh, the father of the young Chief. The Naib Muntazim, Abdul Zabar, who was on bad terms with the manager, resigned in August, and since then the latter has carried on the administration unaided. In my tour I visited Sarila and found it necessary to take exception to various features of the management, such as the manner in which the accounts were kept, the absence of any list of the Toshakhana contents, and the generally harsh and parsimonious character of Rao Sambhar Singh's proceedings, but it is perhaps better to maintain the present régime in the hope that its defects may gradually be remedied than to appoint an outsider as Muntazim.

The young Raja Pahar Singh has improved considerably at the College here, and is now a bright, pleasant, and well-mannered boy; he rides very well, and is a general favorite.

Sarila has now one lakh invested in Government paper, and there is a yearly saving of Rs. 8,000.

14. *Gerowli*.—This jagir is administered by Pundit Damodhar Dass, late Naib Mir Munshi, carefully and satisfactorily. There are still debts amounting to Rs. 35,871, which must be paid off, but this can be done in 6 or 8 years, and as the jagirdar is still an infant, his estate will probably be returned to him, not only free from debt, but in a flourishing condition.

15. *Bhaisonda*.—I hear very little about; the Kamdar Gaya Pershad is an intelligent and respectable man, and this small estate may safely be left to his management. The distance from Nowgong, and difficulty of communicating, render supervision from the Agency practically impossible.

16. *Tori Fatehpur*.—I visited Tori Fatehpur in the camping season; the administration does not call for any special remarks. The young jagirdar is at college here, where he is getting on very well, and improving, I am glad to say, in general health.

States administered by their own Chiefs.

17. *Urcha or Tehri*.—There is nothing of a prominent character to chronicle in the administration of this State for the past year. Maharaja Pertab Singh has as usual ruled his territory carefully and well, and is a worthy leader of the Chiefs of Bundelkhund. Though belonging properly to the events of the current year, I cannot refrain from noticing in this place that the Government of India have recently conferred on this distinguished Chief the title "Saramad-i-Raja-hai-Bundelkhund" as a hereditary distinction. The Maharaja has long wished to receive this title, and no Chief is more deserving of special honor.

18. *Datia*.—There is some room for improvement in the administration of this State. The recent repressive arrangements in Gwalior Territory drew attention to this form of crime, and the enquiries of officers in the Thagi and Dakaity Department have established beyond doubt not only the complicity of many Thakurs as leaders of these bandits, but also the fact of their having received encouragement and assistance at the hands of State officials, notably (in Bundelkhund) those of Datia and Kaniadhana. I hope, however, now that Goshain Garib Dass has been taken seriously to task on this subject, the frequent complaints which have been made will cease.

There is a slight improvement in the relations between the Durbar and the Beroni Thakurs. The major points of disagreement were recorded and discussed in my presence, and mutual concessions and stipulations were made which may affect some permanent improvement; but an ancient feud of this nature is not easily eradicated, and all we can do is to advise mutual forbearance, and to intervene occasionally when the misunderstanding becomes acute and dangerous. Some good would perhaps be done were the Maharaja to deal directly with the Thakurs instead of through his officials; the former are proud of their family, which is at least as distinguished as that of the Chief, and resent the slights which it is some times attempted to put on them and the undue elevation of influential State servants.

19. *Samthar*.—The chief event of importance during the year was the removal of Ali Bahadur and his insane father from the Amra Fort to Sami. The Durbar had previously obtained possession of the Amra Parganah, and the transfer of the Fort to the Maharaja

completed the revised arrangement connected with the assignments of the village of Sami. I am afraid, however, that Ali Bahadur and his brother the Maharaja are hopelessly estranged.

On two occasions I visited the lunatic ex-Raja and found him in failing health; he was quite unaffected by the move to Sami, notwithstanding Ali Bahadur's gloomy prognostications, and, when questioned by me, declared that he liked his quarters there very much.

The allowance of R3,000 per mensem made by the Maharaja for the support of his father is, considering the style in which the latter is maintained by Ali Bahadur, ample, and the Agency official who superintended the removal to Sami estimated that the ex-Raja's expenses are under R500 per mensem.

The Maharaja of Samthar is a shrewd and calculating ruler who governs entirely himself, having all his officials well in hand; he affects but little style, and his energies are mostly directed towards accumulating money, in which pursuit I understand he has been very successful. One of the branches of the Betwah Canal runs close by the town of Samthar, and the Maharaja laid much stress on retaining jurisdiction over this work. Considering its proximity, about half-a-mile from the town, and the absence of any fence or enclosing protection, it would doubtless have occasioned much ill-feeling had this jurisdiction been refused, and the Government of India have now been pleased to accede to the Chief's request as a tentative arrangement.

20. *Punnah*.—There is no Chief in Bundelkhand who is more enlightened or more pleasant to deal with personally than the Maharaja of Punnah. My relations with him have invariably been friendly and cordial, and my advice, when offered, has generally been followed. I am afraid that signs are not wanting of a renewal of the disagreement between the Chief and his brothers, but I hope an open rupture may be avoided. Some of the Maharaja's officials are inclined to be aggressive in boundary matters, but there was a marked improvement during the past season, which will, I trust, continue.

21. *Bijawar*.—There is little to say about this State that has not been said a good many times already. Personally, my relations with the Maharaja have always been most friendly, but as he himself admits he has never attempted to grapple seriously with the administration of his State, and it is now doubtful whether he will ever do so. He was absent from Bijawar for about 4 months, travelling with only a few followers, ostensibly to various places of pilgrimage. Unfortunately he decided on taking all his jewels on this journey, though as he had but a small retinue and was travelling privately, this step was alike unnecessary and unwise. In returning to Bijawar *via* Gwalior, his baggage was booked by the train in which he was travelling from Agra, and some person or persons, who had evidently an accomplice amongst the servants, changed the label on the box containing, it is said, one lakh of jewels and precious stones, substituting for the Gwalior label one for the next station out of Agra. The thieves got out at the first stoppage, when the only box booked to that Station was delivered to them, and putting it on to an ekka which was in waiting, evidently by appointment, they drove back to Agra. The box which had been substituted for the Maharaja's box of valuables was opened before delivery was taken at Gwalior, the theft having been discovered as soon as the luggage van was emptied, and from the contents, as well as evidence of the ekka-driver, who was soon traced, the Agra Police gained a clue which pointed with tolerable certainty to the guilty parties; but as no trace of the stolen property could be found, it was wisely, I think, considered desirable not to arrest the suspected persons. No portion of this valuable property has as yet been recovered, notwithstanding the offer of a large reward. The theft was only rendered possible by their gross carelessness, or collusion on the part of the Maharaja's servants, and the East India Railway Company naturally denied all liability for the loss of a box which, though booked as containing wearing apparel, was really a large jewel case. The Maharaja was much chagrined at this serious loss, but though sympathising with him in his distress, I feel that he has chiefly himself to blame; it is difficult to protect any one against the results of such careless indifference as contributed to this theft. Before his departure and during his absence matters steadily drifted from bad to worse; the Thakurs were discontented; the people had no means of obtaining redress; servants were unpaid; the treasury was at a very low ebb, and the Chief had some difficulty in raising enough money to continue his journey. I visited Bijawar in March, and was compelled shortly after to recommend that the Maharaja's full criminal powers be withdrawn. He has now appointed Rai Bahadur Ram Lal to be Minister of the State, agreeing to abide by his advice, to restrict the personal expenditure, and to abstain from all interference in money matters. If this arrangement is allowed to continue I have strong hopes that the State may be rescued from its present difficulties, but everything depends on the firmness of the Chief and his ability to resist the evil advice which intriguing persons will doubtless offer him.

22. *Ajaigarh*.—I encamped for some days at Ajaigarh in November, and have met the Maharaja on two occasions since; his State gives very little work to the Agency, and there is no more agreeable Prince in India, or one who is more anxious for some opportunity to prove his loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

23. *Baoni*.—The young Nawab is ruling his State industriously, and, I believe, successfully. Unfortunately the produce of his land is wholly influenced by the rainfall, which in northern Bundelkhund is often precarious, and it is only by the most prudent management that he can make both ends meet.

At Kadaura, the capital town, in December, I endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the ex-Nawab (whose residence is at Ekona on the Jumna, eight miles off) and his son, the present ruler, but my effort failed. In this, as in most quarrels, there were faults on both sides, but on the whole I am inclined to think the father more to blame. Though glad to escape from the trouble and worry of managing a difficult State and the importunity of poverty-stricken relatives, he still coveted and endeavoured to retain the dignity and position which accompanies that office, imagining himself insulted when any special honor accorded to his son was denied to him. Two Chiefs in a small State like Baoni could not under such circumstances exist on peaceful terms, and as the ex-Nawab had insisted on surrendering full power, I rather encouraged the suggestion, which he put forward by way of marking his feelings of injured dignity, that he should migrate to Lucknow. He has now removed all his property from Ekona and is living at Lucknow, a step which has afforded sensible relief to his son.

24. I have nothing of interest to record regarding the minor States.

III.—Judicial.

25. *Civil Justice*.—No original civil suits are instituted in the Court of the Political Agent. Appeals lie from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in civil cases beyond the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes. No appeals were presented during the year 1885-86.

26. *Criminal Justice*.—The Tabular Statement B appended to this Report contains particulars of the criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent. There were two cases of murder instituted during the year, and one was pending at the close of 1884-85 which was tried by Colonel Roberts, the then Political Agent, Charkhari; the murderer was sentenced to transportation for life. Monthly Returns are prepared by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, showing the judicial work done in his office during each month. These Returns, as well as the prescribed annual Tabular Statements, have been forwarded through the Political Agent to the Central India Agency.

* Being voluntarily buried alive when suffering from hopeless disease, such as leprosy.

† Being voluntarily drowned under like circumstances.

27. No instances of Sati, Samadh,* or Jalparwa† were reported during the year, nor were there any cases of kidnapping girls for immoral purposes.

28. *Dakaiti*.—Six cases of dakaiti were reported, of which 2 occurred in Urcha, 1 in Datia, 1 in Samthar, 1 on the Pannah and Ajaigarh boundary, and 1 in Gerowli. The most serious cases were those which occurred in Urcha and Samthar; the former in Mouza Mustapur of Urcha on the house of one Sukh Singh Baqqal, where property worth about Rs15,000, gold and silver ornaments, &c., was carried off by 40 dakaitis after killing 1 and wounding 7 men; and the latter took place in Kasba Maharajganj Dehri, Parganah Maharajaganj Sesa Ilaya Samthar on Gyasi Baqqal's house, where property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, amounting to Rs5,949-8, was carried away. The dakaitis concerned were 50 in number, and killed 1 man and wounded 6 men. The amount of cases reported in any one year cannot, I fear, be accepted as a correct indicator of the state of crime; it is, for instance, unreasonable to suppose that only 6 dakaitis occurred in Bundelkhund in 12 months, nor would the returns touch those persons who, using these States as a starting point, go and loot elsewhere. The recent expeditions against dakaitis by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, supported by the Bhopal Battalion, will probably have a good effect.

29. *Thagi*.—No cases of thagi, either by strangulation or by dhatura poisoning, were reported during the year.

30. *Robbery of cash in transit*.—No cases of this nature were reported.

31. *Robbery of Government Mails*.—No cases of mail robbery occurred within the limits of the Bundelkhund Agency during 1885-86.

32. *Female Infanticide*.—To judge by the absence of reports, this crime would appear to be non-existent in Bundelkhund. The register of births and deaths for the year among the Parihar Thakurs of Jigni shows the following results :—

Total births	Males.	Females.
Deaths	185	149
	86	76
	99	73
	=	=

The Kachwaha Thakurs of the Birota village of Chhatarpur suspected of resorting to female infanticide are kept under surveillance. Their number, including men, women and children at the close of the year, was 88.

33. *Professional Criminals*.—The Sanorias in Urcha and the Chandrabedis in Datia are the only classes registered in the States under this Agency.

The following statement shows the strength of the classes at the close of the year to which this report relates :—

Statement of Sanorias and Chandrabedis at Orcha from 1st April 1885 to end of March 1886.

Tribes.	Returned at the close of 1884-85.	Rejoined during 1885-86.	Total.	Absconded during 1885-86.	Died during 1885-1886.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1885-86.	Remarks.
Sanorias	48	1	49	...	2	2	47	
Chandrabedis	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	
TOTAL	142	1	143	...	2	2	141	

IV.—Revenue.

34. As the States send in no annual reports, I have no information regarding their actual revenue and expenditure.

The Government tribute amounts to R27,194-5-6, of which R24,856-6-10 were realised during the year and paid into the Nowgong Treasury from the following States :—

	R	a.	p.
Pannah	9,955	0	0
Charkhari	8,583	9	6
Ajaigarh	4,675	13	4
Beehut	1,400	0	0
Paldeo	242	0	0
TOTAL	24,856	6	10

The remaining R2,337-14-8 was realized from Ajaigarh on the 3rd May 1886.

35. *Succession Nazarana*.—No sums were recovered on account of nazarana during the year under report, but R4,558 is due from the Gerowli State, and will be liquidated in 2 instalments, as the State is too poor to pay in one sum.

The details of revenue and expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, and of the Bundelkhund Agency Local Fund, and of the Raj Kumar College at Nowgong, are given in the tabular statements appended to this report.

V.—Education.

RAJ KUMAR COLLEGE AT NOWGONG.

36. We may, I think, fairly claim that this institution has not been allowed to stand still during the past 12 months. At the commencement of the year we had 7 boys studying there; at its close the number of pupils was 12, the two principal ones being the Raja of Sarila, and the Dewan of Tori Fatehpur. I have received promises of an addition of 6 more to our strength as soon as extra accommodation can be provided.

One great want at the College has been a boarding-house conveniently situated, in which some of the boys could be carefully looked after. Three boarding-houses, to accommodate 2 boys each, were commenced in August, and though delayed by an inefficient contractor, are at last approaching completion. These buildings are small, but pretty structures, entirely in the Native style, and will be very useful for those boys who at present live wherever they can find shelter in the bazar. In the Agency limits all the important States have small bungalows, and these are generally available as residences for College boys; the new boarding-houses will be used by the smaller States.

The main building has been altered and greatly improved by throwing the two centre rooms into one, raising the roof and providing for light and air by clere-story windows; the large centre room thus formed is now well furnished and comfortable; the class rooms have been re-roofed and protected from flies by wire-gauze-doors, and the encircling verandahs cleared of obstructions, by which ventilation has been assisted, and flagged with Pannah stone. Our efforts are steadily directed towards making the College and its surroundings a fit place of study for Native gentlemen, and, by providing a pleasant resort for recreation; gradually to lead the pupils to prefer cheerful and healthy quarters to the miserable accommodation which, even amongst well-to-do persons, is considered good enough in Bundelkhund:—holding that a young Prince or Thakur, who rarely cares to work for the sake of acquiring knowledge, requires some aids which appeal directly to the eye and the imagination, and can derive but little advantage from a course of study, however carefully imparted, held in a dingy and uninteresting house. In the centre room, which is now the library, we have photographic albums, large and illustrated editions of Books of Travel, Natural History, recent Campaigns, &c., and the boys come of an evening and examine these pictures with much curiosity and interest. The compound in which the College stands is being laid out afresh, and we are putting down a large lawn which will be available for cricket, hockey, or lawn tennis. Attention is paid to the physical training of the boys, and they are regularly taught riding in an enclosed school where safety is practically assured, and also gymnastics, by trained instructors from the XI (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers.

Mr. Mather, the Principal, is indefatigable in his attendance and exertions to promote the welfare of the College, and he has a kind manner with the boys, whilst retaining at the same time sufficient authority over them.

During the vacation time, which lasts about two months, and has been fixed so as to include all the important ceremonies at which attendance is obligatory in Bundelkhund, the Principal goes round and inspects the more important State Schools. The following extracts are selected from his report:—

“*Datia*.—The percentage of attendance is very bad indeed. It is, in fact, the worst percentage I have known since I first examined the school in 1879. It shows, I think, very clearly how much the school has gone down and how little it is appreciated by the inhabitants of Datia.

“The Datia School used at one time to be the best school in Bundelkhund. I am afraid now it would only rank about fourth or fifth.”

“*Samthar*.—There were 11 boys’ names on the rolls of the Hindi Department. On the day we examined the school we found 67 present.”

“The only school in the State is at Samthar, as there are no village schools. The Samthar School is perhaps a little better than when I first saw it in 1879.”

“*Tehri*.—There are five classes in the English Department. I was very much dissatisfied with my examination. Only the boys of one class acquitted themselves well, and one of the most intelligent of these was the son of Rao Bahadur Sheo Dyal Sinha.

“I had the girls brought up before me and examined them myself; 23 girls were present out of a total of 25.

“I would also suggest that the girls be taught sewing. In the Mohamedan Girls Schools at Chhatarpur the girls had turned out some very creditable work, considering the time the school has been in existence.

“At the Maharaja’s request I examined his two sons. They have been taught by Lala Durga Prasad. I heard them read, gave them words to spell, asked the elder questions in grammar and parsing, and also gave them some sums to do. I consider that they have both made a great deal of progress, and that Lala Durga Prasad has done his work conscientiously and well.”

“*Alipura*.—This school has fallen off greatly in numbers and efficiency; neither of the departments can be said to have done at all well. The school requires looking after, and the teachers require to be roused.”

“*Ajaigarh*.—This school has suffered greatly from not having had a permanent Head Master. Changes are continually being made in the masters. The present Head Master has only been about two months in the school. He seems to have done his best in the short time he has had charge of the school.

“At the Maharaja’s request I went to the palace, and in his presence examined his two sons, his son-in-law, two sons of Koer Dulip Sinha and three others. I spent about three

hours in examining them. The teacher is Chuni Lal Panre, B.A. I consider that he has got them on very well. He seems to have a good influence over his pupils, and keeps them up to their work well."

"*Pannah.*—The average number on the rolls for the twelve months (November 1884 to December 1885) was 134, and the average daily attendance 92 or 98·6 per cent. The number of boys is greater than last year by 46, and the percentage of attendance has improved nearly 6 per cent.

"I was very much pleased with my examination of the school. I told the Maharaja, when he came to distribute the prizes, that I considered that very good work had been done during the past year, and the credit of the whole was chiefly due to the Head Master."

"*Chhatarpur.*—There were 126 boys present in all the departments, out of 145 on the rolls. Of this number 37 are in the English Department, 67 in the Sanskrit and Hindi, and 41 in the Persian and Urdu. The average number on the rolls for the twelve months (November 1884 to December 1885) was 126, and the average daily attendance 82, or 65 per cent. The percentage of attendance might, I think, be a little better.

"I was very much pleased with my examination. This school, not taking Charkhari into account, is by far the best of the Native State Schools in the Agency.

"*Girls' School.*—Accompanied by Pundit Makund Lal Shastri I examined this school in the afternoon of the 2nd of December. We found 62 girls present out of a total of 80 on the rolls. I had, in company with the Raja, examined this school in the hot-weather. I was glad to find that considerable progress had been made since my first visit."

"*Bijawar.*—There were 60 boys present out of a total of 67 on the rolls. Thirty-six boys were in the Hindi Department and 31 in the Persian and Urdu.

"The school, judging from the examinations I held in former years, has improved very much. The remark-book was lost, I am informed, by the former Dewan. I therefore could not refer to it."

"*Charkhari.*—I was glad to see that Pundit Gugal Kishore had been confirmed in the post of Head Master after having officiated so long. I think he fully deserves his promotion. He seems to be liked by his pupils and the masters under him, and a great part of the credit for the excellent state of the school is due to the conscientious and able way in which he has worked, and given satisfaction to all the officers who have held the post of Political Agent and Superintendent of Charkhari."

VI.—Public Works.

37. The Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, has supplied me with the following figures, shewing the work done and expenditure incurred during 1885-86.

Original works, Civil	R
Repairs	313
Original works, Communications	1,192
Repairs	32,779
	21,079
TOTAL	55,363

Amongst the original communication works was the causeway over the Ken river on the Nowgong-Punnah Road, the expenditure on which amounted to R6,331. This project is one of the most useful which has been undertaken for some years; about two-thirds of the work has been completed, and, when finished, it will enable traffic to cross the river unimpeded at all times of the year except during heavy floods. The present ferry crossing is dangerous unless the river is full, as there are a number of rocks irregularly placed which require the most careful steering; when, as is usually the case, they are only just enough covered with water to be dangerous; boats cannot cross after dark, and traffic is often much delayed: all this will be remedied when the causeway is finished.

The other work of importance, on which R20,566 were expended, was the Sagar and Banda Road, which seems to have made good progress. This work will doubtless prove valuable, not only for movement of troops, but also as a railway feeder. Baboo Ashutos Mitter, the Executive Engineer, has on many occasions given me valuable assistance and advice, which I am glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging.

VII.—Railway.

38. Very little progress was made in Bundelkhund during 1885-86. The Government stopped work on the Jhansi-Manickpur line; and after the formation of the Indian Midland

Company they took some time to organize their staff and to settle down generally before commencing operations. The following is a copy of such information as I have been able to obtain from the Agent and Engineer-in-Chief:—

“The works on the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway were stopped during 1885-86, but were resumed under the auspices of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, in January 1886. Some progress was made between Manickpur and Kirwee with the heavy works near Manickpur, involved in getting down from the Manickpur plateau to the Kirwee plain.”

39. *Betwah Canal*.—The progress made on this project seems to have been highly satisfactory. As I have already mentioned, none of the Native States concerned—Datia, Samthar, Baoni, and Beri—have as yet taken water. The effect of canal irrigation in these parts is admittedly experimental, and though the cultivators would probably take water if brought to their fields, the Chiefs who have to arrange and pay for the construction of *Rajbahas* do not see their way clearly as yet to any material advantage. I have discussed the question with all of them on various occasions, but, seeing that the canal has been constructed by Government mainly for the benefit of its own districts, and that the supply of water which is limited can be all used advantageously in British Territory, I have not attempted to induce the States to embark on an undertaking the result of which cannot be foreseen, though they are well aware that Government has consented to allow them the same privileges in respect to the amount of water available for distribution as is enjoyed by its own subjects.

I met Major Corbett, the Superintending Engineer, last month at Datia, and a draft agreement was prepared in presence of the State representatives, providing for the exercise of jurisdiction on the canal and sundry other questions involved in its administration. This draft is now in course of circulation to the Durbars for any further remarks they may wish to make before it is submitted to higher authority for approval. The following extract from a report by Mr. Hawkins, the Executive Engineer, gives an account of the progress made on the canal works.

“At the end of September 1885 about 300 miles of the Betwa main canal, branches, distributaries, and minor distributaries were opened for the irrigation of the rabi fasl. The water was eagerly taken, as the rainfall in September had been scanty, and the Kabar soil too hard for ploughing. The opportune shower of the 22nd of September did a very great deal of good to the country, and eased the great strain on the canal for water for the first ploughing preparatory to the putting in of the seed. The winter rains proved to be heavy, and thus it was that the area actually watered did not exceed 13,000 acres, falling short of the forecast by no less than 27,000 acres. At the end of March 1886 there were about 120 miles of branches, distributaries, and minor distributaries under construction, which in all probability will be ready for opening in October 1886. The country has been prospected, surveyed, and levelled for the alignment of another 80 miles of distributaries and minor distributaries which, it is hoped, to open by the end of March 1887.

“The end of March 1887 will thus see the Betwa Canal practically furnished with an aggregate mileage of 500 miles.

“The total expenditure up to the end of March 1886 on the Betwa Canal has been 36½ lakhs of rupees, of which 5½ lakhs were spent in the year under review.”

Native States Public Works.

40. The Returns supplied exhibit an expenditure of R 3,87,610 on works of public utility. The figures, however, can only be considered approximate.

Local Fund Public Works.

41. The Agency Local Fund expended R 604-4-1 on original works and repairs. The Nowgong Cantonment Fund shows an expenditure of R 6,464-14-8 on original works and repairs.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

42. *Post Office*.—There were 15 Post Offices opened during the year, viz:—

Ajaigarh.	}	Sutna Division.
Alipura.		
Bijawar.		
Chhatrapur.		
Gulguny.		
Nowgong.		
Pannah.		
Rajanagar.	}	Jhansi Division.
Tehri.		
Tori Fatehpur.		
Samthar.		
Kadaura.		
Datia.		
Charkhari.	}	Kamta Cawnpur Division—
Kamta Cawnpur Division—		

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

The tabular statement I contains information as to the number of letters, newspapers, &c., received at some Post Offices, but only receipts and disbursements in others. It will be seen that portions of three postal districts are comprised in the Bundelkhund Agency. In some respects this is a disadvantage, though as the population is poor and mostly illiterate, the inconvenience which the geographical position of Bundelkhund may perhaps render inevitable is not so strongly felt as it might be in a more forward province.

43. *Military*.—The strength of the Military force at Nowgong is given below, the garrison received an addition of 206 men of the Devonshire Regiment to its strength when the Cantonment of Morar was abolished and the Fortress of Gwalior restored to Sindia:—

European Force.

Artillery C-4 R. A.	Strength.
Infantry Detachment, 4th Devonshire Regiment	170
	397

Native Force.

Cavalry Head-Quarters and 1 Wing 11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers	480
Infantry Head-Quarters and Left Wing 10th (P. W. O.), Bengal Infantry	437

Health of Troops at Nowgong-Bundelkhund for 1885-86.

Troops.	Average strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average of period in Hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
No. C-4 Battery R. A.	163	195	141.15	12.06	1	.72	Abscess of liver.	
Detachment 4th, Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	193	243	125.90	10.43	2	1.03	Gunshot wound. Phthisis pulmonalis	
11th Bengal Lancers	347	407	117.	8.9	3	0.86	Dysentery 2. Diabetes 1.	
Left Wing, 10th B. N. I.	453	477	104.85	13.22	2	.44	Bright's disease 1. Tubercle of lungs.	
	1,131	1,322	116.88	10.95	8	0.70		

The health of the troops was good throughout the year. The number of deaths was 8, *viz.* 3 among the Europeans and 5 among the Natives.

44. *Dispensaries*.—The charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Nowgong was held by Surgeon Hunter up to 15th July 1885. From that date to the end of the year Surgeon-Major MacDonald of 11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers hold charge in his capacity as Agency Surgeon. As is always noticeable, when the Officer in charge is not only skilful, but takes a keen interest in his work, the attendance increased, the returns showing 4,800 admissions and 22 deaths against 3,833 admissions and 20 deaths in the previous year.

Dr. MacDonald's report shows that the ailments most prevalent were fever, rheumatism, and diseases of the eye. The number of major and minor operations were 42 and 163 respectively; of the major operations 27 were for calculus, 5 for removal of large tumors, 4 on the eye, 5 paracentesis abdominis, and 1 reduction of dislocation.

There is unquestionably a large field for useful medical work, and especially surgery in Bundelkhund, but the Agency Surgeon has not only his regimental duties to attend to, which are ordinarily light, but, in addition, owing possibly to a misconception of the terms of the post, he is burdened with the work of a Station Staff Surgeon, which involves attendance on Military Staff subordinates and casuals. This portion of the appointment is not only irksome and occasionally unpleasant, but it ties the Agency Surgeon effectually to Nowgong, and prevents the exercise of a supervision over the dispensaries of Native States, or at least some of the easily accessible ones, which would be of immense value. At present some of these institutions drag along an unprofitable existence uncared for by the Chief, because of the incapacity or unsuitable character of the Hospital Assistant in charge, and distrusted by the people who have heard tales which may or may not be true of mistakes with unpleasant terminations; or it may be that a Hospital Assistant is a Court favorite, and is maintained in a position for which he is unfit to the common injury and the disrepute of our system of medicine.

Charkhari Dispensary.—The Dispensary was in charge of Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra throughout the year, who has a good reputation as a skilful practitioner. There were 12,926 admissions and 9 deaths against 12,877 admissions and 10 deaths of the past year.

The Assistant Surgeon is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. The number of vaccinations was 3,438, of which 2,746 are said to have been successful. The number of major operations was 16 and of minor operations 514.

Chhatarpur Dispensary.—This Dispensary is also in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, Babu Kirpa Shanker, son of the famous Dr. Makund Lal of Agra. He has hardly been long enough in the appointment to show what he is capable of, but he seems to be very intelligent and to take an interest in his profession. The figures given for 1885-86 and 1884-85 are :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Admissions	3,232	2,645
Deaths	15	17
Major operations	24	3
Minor operations	151	53

There, too, the Assistant Surgeon is Superintendent of Vaccination.

Native State Dispensaries.

Thirteen State dispensaries were open during the year, excluding those at Charkhari and Chhatarpur. Of these some were in charge of Native Hospital Assistants, while the others were looked after by Baidis and Hakims. The total number of admissions is given as 18,533, and deaths 100, and the cost of maintenance is said to have been R8,701. I have already remarked on the absence of any supervision over these dispensaries, and the figures given can hardly be considered reliable.

45. *Vaccination*—Continues to be under the control of the Native Deputy Superintendent, Rajab Ali Khan, who had 11 assistants and 60 vaccinators working under him throughout the year. The cost of maintaining these operations, *viz.*, R8,080-3-6 per annum, is borne by Native States; 28,084 persons were vaccinated, and of these operations 23,150 are said to have been successful. It would not be safe to accept the latter figures otherwise than with a liberal reduction, but I fully believe the department does very fair work and meets a distinct want.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1885-86.

NAME OF THE OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT WAS ON TOUR IN THE MONTH OF										TOTAL.
	June 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	
Major Donald Robertson .	6	12	5	3	18	30	31	31	28	31	195

D. ROBERTSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Political Agency and Administration of the Rewah State for the year 1885-86, by MAJOR D. W. K. BARR, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

BAGHELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY.

General Remarks.

1. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall during the monsoon months (June to October) was below the average, 33 inches 63 cents being gauged at Sutna, as compared with an average of 52-11 inches. The rain ceased with the beginning of the month of September, and the weather was hot and dry until November, when the cold season commenced. The kharif crops were on the whole good, though the rice crop was scanty, and on high ground *jowar* and *kodru* suffered from the dry weather of the early autumn months. The prospects of the *rabi* crops were by no means favourable until the middle of December, when a timely and very general fall of rain, measuring 4 inches 57 cents at Sutna, gave opportunity for sowing a large area of land which would otherwise have been too dry for wheat, gram, barley and arhur. But the rain in December, followed as it was by further falls in January and February, was most beneficial to the *rabi* crops throughout the Agency, and although some damage was done by hail in March, the harvest was everywhere excellent and the outturn of crops far above the average; as the year closes a harvest is being reaped, which exceeds both in quality and quantity of grain the outturn of many preceding years. Prices have been easy throughout the year, and although there was a tendency to rise during February and March, the large stores of grain in the Agency from the *rabi* crops must amply supply the demands of local markets and leave a large balance available for export.

2. *Health.*—Cholera was very prevalent throughout the rains and autumn months, and almost all the States of the Agency, but particularly Rewah, suffered from this disease. In other respects public health did not suffer much, fever being less prevalent than usual, and small-pox almost entirely absent.

3. *Public order and tranquillity.*—Very little crime was reported in the States of the Agency during the year under report, and there was a marked immunity from highway robbery and dakaiti.

4. *Political Agent's tour.*—I commenced my tour early in November, and remained in camp until the beginning of March. During this period I visited each of the States of the Agency, spending some days at Maihar, Uchera, Kothi and Sohawal.

Native States of the Agency.

5. *Nagode.*—I regret to say that the affairs of the Nagode State have undergone no improvement during the year under report. The Raja has shown no inclination to stir himself in the administration of his State, and has allowed matters to drift much as usual. The arrears of pay due to his servants and officials have not been discharged, and I fear that debts have increased rather than diminished during the year. The Raja suffers from ill-health, and is generally unable to attend to business. When I visited Uchera in January, His Highness was seized with dysentery and fever, and was not well enough to receive my visit, or to afford me any information regarding the affairs of his State. His illness continued for some weeks, and at one time assumed such alarming proportions that fears were entertained of his life; he recovered however during March, and is now said to be in better health. But little information reaches my office of the manner in which the administration of Nagode is conducted. The Raja, though living at a distance of only 12 miles by rail from Sutna, has not visited me during the year, and I have experienced great difficulty in obtaining replies to references made by my office, and in obtaining information from the Nagode Durbar. The State is nominally administered by Bundhu Singh Raghunandan Singh, Hunooman Singh and Girwar Singh; but as the Raja does not allow these Sardars to control expenditure, or to exercise any real authority in the State, their hands are tied, and they can do little to promote the reforms which

are so urgently needed. Lall Biseshur Singh, who was associated with the administration, is now in disgrace with the Raja, and is not allowed to take any share in the work of the State. The revenue of Nagode is given as R82,832-11-1, but I regret to say that little trust can be placed in the correctness of these figures.

6. *Maihar*.—The Raja of Maihar continues to administer his State wisely, and no complaints have reached me during the year. I visited Maihar early in January, and had several interviews with the Raja, who has also frequently come to Sutna to see me during the year. The Raja visited Delhi during the camp of exercise and was present at the review of troops on 19th January; he afterwards made a tour to Hurdwar, Allahabad and Benares, returning to Maihar about the middle of February. The Dewan of Maihar, Baboo Dina Nath Ghose, has maintained his character as an intelligent and capable Minister, and I believe has given much assistance to the Chief in the revenue and judicial branches of the administration. An important boundary dispute between Maihar and Rewah was taken up by Lieutenant Dressner, Boundary Officer in Bundelkhand, during the month of March, but I have not yet been informed of the decision arrived at.

The revenue of Maihar is given as R70,964-13-3.

7. *Sohawal*.—The chief event of importance in this State during the year under report was the submission of the Thakur of Raigaon to his Chief. The Raigaon Jagir was attached in October 1883, under the orders of the Government of India, owing to the contumacy of the Thakur, and his refusal to comply with the demands of the Raja of Sohawal in matters of jurisdiction and the payment of cesses, and for two years all efforts to bring about a reconciliation, or rather to induce the Thakur to submit to the Raja; proved unavailing. In August 1885 the Agent to the Governor General directed that the attached revenues of the Jagir should be confiscated by the Raja for the period of attachment, and this measure had the desired effect upon the Thakur of Raigaon, who at once began to show signs of submission. To further this desirable end I used all my influence with the Raja and the Thakur, and at length succeeded in bringing about a meeting between them. The terms of submission were drawn up with my intervention, and, after considerable delay and many negotiations between the parties, were signed by the Thakur of Raigaon in my presence on 23rd November 1885 and accepted by the Raja of Sohawal. These terms provide for the due performance of all those acts of obedience and submission to his Chief, which the Thakur had so long refused to perform, and lay down distinctly the lines upon which the relations between the Jagir and the State are to be observed in future. The Raja of Sohawal immediately restored the Raigaon Jagir to the Thakur, and I am hopeful that there will be no further cause of dispute, though I fear that the tension in the relations between the Raja and his Jagirdar has been so great, and their quarrels have been so bitter and prolonged, that it is unlikely that any cordiality between them will be established; but, for the despatch of work in the Agency, the settlement of this long-pending case is very satisfactory, for, during the past ten years, the quarrels between Sohawal and Raigaon have formed the principal feature in the official duties of the Political Agent, and have given endless trouble to all concerned with them. The Raja of Sohawal has managed his small State well, and his people are quiet and contented. I visited Sohawal in January, and the Raja has frequently called on me during my stay at Sutna. The revenue of the State is given as R38,000.

The Raja has repaid during the year two instalments, aggregating R 7,341-10-8, of the loan of R20,000 he obtained from the Government of India in May 1884.

8. *Kothi*.—I have very little to report about this small State, the affairs of which are well administered by the Chief, aided by his Dewan Ram Kishen Patuk. No complaints have reached me from Kothi, and there has been nothing to disturb the peace and tranquillity which generally prevails in the State. I visited the Raja in February, and afterwards, accompanied by his Dewan and by officials of Sohawal, marched to Mujhgawan, where I settled, to the satisfaction of both parties, a long-standing boundary dispute between the States of Kothi and Sohawal.

The revenue of Kothi is given as R37,000.

The State is free of debt, and its general condition is prosperous.

9. *Sitapura*.—Lall Trivikrum Singh, Obaridar of Sitapura, has during the year resided at his village, and has learned something of the work of managing his small estate. With the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General I have entrusted the young Thakur with the administration of his holding, which, during the past 13 years, has been under the direct control of this office. The Nagode State has some claims upon Sitapura for enhancement of the *obari* or quit-rent paid by the Thakur. I hope to settle this matter before I go on furlough.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

The following is a statement of the accounts of Sitpura for the year under report:—

Opening balance	R a. p.
Receipts	3,159 12 4
	7,179 8 6
Total	10,339 4 10
Expenditure	8,367 4 11
Closing balance	1,971 15 11

10. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

Name of Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	1
2. Theft	2	2
Total	3	3

11. *Criminal Justice*.—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court.

The number of cases tried was 3, involving 3 persons as against 4 involving 4 persons in the preceding year. The 3 persons brought to trial were convicted. The average duration of cases was 15·3 days as against 8·5 in the previous year.

The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year. There were no cases of Sati or Sumadh.

12. *Police*.—The Agency Police (strength 48 men, costing R5,998 per annum,) conducted their duties well. The health of the men was good.

13. *Education*.—The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi have been fairly attended. The one in the Sutna Bazar is progressing very well under the new Head Master, who has exerted himself much to raise its efficiency.

Public Works.

14. *Military*.—Petty works under R200, and annual repairs were done to the military buildings at Sutna, costing R545.

Civil.—Annual repairs, and petty works under R200 were done to the Civil buildings at Sutna, costing R2,068. The sum of R869 spent by the Rewah State on account of annual repairs to the Agency bungalow at Sutna, for the previous two years it was under the State Engineer, was refunded by the Public Works Department.

Communications.—IV and V Sections of Nowgong-Sutna Road; I and II Sections of Great Deccan Road, and 15 miles of Kallingar Road were maintained.

Petty works have been carried out on both these roads.

Post Office.

15. The following return shows the work done by the Post Offices in this Agency:—

DIVISION.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash receipt.	Cash disbursement.
Sutna Division	390,862	362,793	753,655	R 9,005	R 7,412

There was no mail robbery during the year.

Military.

16. The strength of the British Military force within this Agency is noted below:—

	CAVALRY, NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.
	2nd B.C.	63
Troop of the line		

Civil.—Annual repairs and petty works.

Dispensaries.

17. The following table shows the work done in each of the dispensaries in the Native States under this Agency; the Rewah dispensaries being separately reported on in the chapter on the administration of Rewah :—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1885.	Admitted during the year	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1886.
Nagode	87	3,290	3,377	3,238	...	46	34	59
Sohawal	15	2,125	2,140	2,109	...	...	1	30
TOTAL	102	5,415	5,517	5,347	...	46	35	89

NOTE.—No returns received from Marhar.

18. *Vaccination.*—The following return shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the States of Nagode, Sohawal and Kothi. The work done in Rewah has been reported on separately in the chapter on the administration of Rewah :—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1885-86	1,683	187	255	2,125	10	3	9	22	90

The number of vaccinations was 2,147 as compared with 2,303 in 1884-85.

The actual expenditure was R390, giving 3 annas and 8 pies as the cost of each successful case.

Boundaries.

19. The following figures show the number of cases disposed of during the year :—

Disputes on file at close of 1884-85	5
New cases in 1885-86 . . . . .	...
TOTAL	5
Settled	2
Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer for settlement	2
Disputes left at end of the year	3

The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

General Observations.

20. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall during the months (June to September) was rather scanty, 42 inches 7 cents being measured at Rewah, as compared with an average for those months of 45 inches. The *kharif* crops were however fairly good and yielded an average output. The prospects of the *rabi* were at first indifferent owing to the dry, hot weather of September and October, but in the Rewah State, as in other parts of the Agency, the copious fall of 4 inches 93 cents of rain in December amply compensated for the deficiency of the monsoon and removed all cause for anxiety. A very large area was sown with wheat, gram, linseed, barley and arhur, and the *rabi* harvest, reaped as the year closes, is exceptionally good. The land revenue has been collected in all parts of the State without any difficulty; the supply of food-grains has been ample, and the condition of the people and cattle good throughout the year.

21. *Health*.—Cholera visited all parts of the State in an epidemic form during the hot weather and rains, and lingered well into the cold weather. The disease was very prevalent in the town of Rewah, where, between 12th May, when the first case occurred, and 8th December, when it finally disappeared, there were 721 cases and 333 deaths. All parts of the State suffered more or less from cholera, but it was particularly severe in the Ramnagar and Rewah Tehsils. The country was comparatively free from fever after the rains, and there was no epidemic of small-pox during the year.

22. *Public order and security*.—The State has been particularly quiet and peaceful during the year under report. No cases of dakaity or highway robbery have been reported, and violent crime of every description has been of rare occurrence. None of the clans have given any trouble; the Sengors of Mowgunj have been perfectly tranquil, and no sort of disturbance or opposition to the authority of the Durbar has been reported from any part of the State.

23. *His Highness the Maharaja*.—Dr. Goldsmith's report on His Highness the Maharaja (Appendix A) will show that good progress has been made. The Maharaja has enjoyed excellent health, and has been attentive to his studies. Owing to the outbreak of cholera at Rewah, His Highness spent the hot weather and rains at Sutna, where the course of his studies was pursued without interruption.

It is most satisfactory to notice the steady improvement in the Maharaja's manners and attainments; he is an exceedingly well-behaved child, amenable to discipline, and anxious to do well. The class of Sardars' sons studying with His Highness is maintained at its full strength, and the results of associating the Maharaja with boys of his own age have been all that could be desired. Dr. Goldsmith has been constant in his attendance on the Maharaja, and has carefully supervised his education and training.

24. *The Maharanis*.—I am glad to say that the relations between the Maharanis and the Administration have been of the most satisfactory nature. In all matters connected with the movements of the Maharaja, and the measures taken for gradually increasing the system of control and discipline, the ladies of the *zenana* have not only offered no opposition nor obstruction, but have, on the contrary, expressed their satisfaction and consent. Dr. Goldsmith's duties therefore as tutor to His Highness have been carried on without difficulty, to the great advantage of the Maharaja and the class of Sardars' sons.

The Maharanis have refrained from interference in the administration, and seem to repose more confidence in the good faith of those who are entrusted with the government of the State.

25. *Council and Sardars*.—I have received much assistance from the Council of Sardars. The members of the Council have been regular in their attendance and diligent in the discharge of their duties. During the year the claims of 73 Sardars of the State for jagirs or cash allowances, of which they were deprived in 1876, have been investigated and reported on by the Council. I have lately submitted a report (No. 370, dated 16th April 1886,) to the Agent to the Governor General on these claims, and have recommended that cash allowances should be renewed to 43 of the claimants who appear to have established their right to receive the grants they enjoyed prior to 1876. Thirty-five cases of a civil nature, in which the Maharanis were concerned, were settled by the Council during the year, and they also disposed of many references made by me in matters affecting State custom and usage. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Council during the year.

26. *The Dewan and Durbar officials*.—The work of the State has been efficiently carried on in all its branches. I am indebted to Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., for the careful and zealous discharge of his duties, and for the assistance he has at all times willingly rendered me. With each year of the administration the extent and scope of the Dewan's influence increase, and I cannot too highly praise his devotion to his work and the tact and patience with which he performs the responsible duties of his office. Pundit Mukund Rao, assistant to the Dewan, has successfully completed the revenue survey and assessment of the Mowgunj Parghana, and is now employed in the measurement of village areas in the Huzur Tahsil. He has worked with much diligence, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he has conducted his duties. The Dewan has brought to notice also, the good work done by his other assistants Buldeo Sahai, and Rughubur Singh, Superintendent of Customs. Munshi Kalka Persad, an old servant of the State, who was employed as Magistrate of Rewah, has retired on pension, and has been succeeded in the appointment by Devi Persad, Tahsildar of Bardi, an energetic and trustworthy official, who is fully qualified for the post.

Principal events of the year.

27. The year has been peculiarly uneventful so far as any occurrences to break the regular and peaceful administration of the State are concerned. There have been no disturbances

of any kind; all the clans, and particularly the Sengors of Mowgunj, have been quiet and well-behaved, and routine work has been carried on without any let or hindrance. The revenue has been collected without difficulty, and there have been no serious complaints from any part of the State.

28. *Loyal offer of services to the Government of India.*—In March 1885, when there seemed a probability of war with Russia, the Sardars and Maharanis, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, wrote a letter conveying sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Government, and offering to place the entire resources of the Rewah State at the disposal of the Government of India. I had the honor of presenting this address to His Excellency the Viceroy at Allahabad, and the gracious acknowledgment of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was subsequently received and communicated to the Durbar.

29. *Indian National Association.*—The Maharanis and Sardars took a very keen interest in the scheme for affording medical aid to the women of India inaugurated under the auspices of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin. Meetings were held at Rewah, at which the objects of the Indian National Association were explained by the Dewan Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 8,966 were collected at Rewah, all the Maharanis, the Dewan and 56 Sardars contributing handsomely to the Fund. I am now endeavouring to secure the services of two trained women to instruct classes of women at Sutna and Rewah, and as the Maharanis have so warmly espoused the cause of extending skilled medical aid to the women and children of the State, I have every hope that the scheme will be carried out successfully.

30. *Tour through the State.*—I went into Camp in November, and during the cold season I visited the Ramnagar, Sitalha, Mowgunj and Huzoor Tahsils, examining the records of the Revenue Offices and Civil and Criminal Courts, and generally supervising the work of the Tahsildars. I went to Umeria in December, and was at the coal estate during the inspection visit of the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, when the management of the Colliery and Railway was transferred to the Central Provinces Administration.

31. *Financial condition of the State.*—The following statement gives the annual account for the year under report as compared with the estimate :—

Revenue.	Estimate for 1885-86.	Actual for 1885-86.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1885-86.	Actual for 1885-86.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1885.	8,730 0 0	4,30,648 15 0	Revenue Department	1,60,760 0 0	1,90,452 10 8
Land Revenue	6,86,400 0 0	7,23,970 11 4	Army	2,77,404 0 0	2,75,056 8 4
Sayar.	3,04,500 0 0	2,93,430 8 10	Public Works	1,18,780 0 0	3,07,554 5 3
Abkari	32,000 0 0	87,846 10 11	Law and Justice	14,436 0 0	14,490 8 0
Law and Justice	12,200 0 0	29,782 14 3	Police	51,588 0 0	56,620 4 8
Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	6,795 13 6	Educational Department	10,020 0 0	9,238 11 9
Interest	2,240 0 0	2,431 11 8	Political Charges	33,600 0 0	34,963 14 0
Public debt	32,000 0 0	14,351 14 6	Customs	50,460 0 0	50,797 2 7
Dijawun			Religious and Charitable grants	93,986 0 0	96,882 8 11
Refund of Coal expenses	51,388 0 0	.....	State Charges	1,65,434 0 0	1,82,398 14 10
			Old debts	1,00,000 0 0	14,623 9 10
			Miscellaneous	7,000 0 0	24,913 13 5
			Other expenses	.....	18,620 15 3
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,89,488 0 0	12,76,613 15 6
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,22,728 0 0	11,58,610 5 0	Balance on 31st March 1886	41,990 0 0	3,12,645 4 6
GRAND TOTAL	11,31,458 0 0	15,89,259 4 0	GRAND TOTAL	11,31,458 0 0	15,89,259 4 0

The actual receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 35,882-5-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,87,145-15-6 in excess of the estimate. The details of the difference are given below.

Receipts—Land Revenue.—The amount shown as actually collected includes Rs. 14,000 on account of Patwari cess (which should be shown under the head of Public Debt), and Rs. 23,570 recovered on account of arrears.

Abkari.—Increase is due to the sale of surplus opium produced in the Rewah State to the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa.

Refund of Coal expenses.—The income estimated for was received in 1884-85 just after the submission of the Budget Estimate to the Agent to the Governor General's Office, and no receipts were received during the year 1885-86.

Expenditure.

Revenue Department.—Increase on account of cutting timber in the Rewah Forests.

Public Works.—Increase on account of sanitary and garden improvements in the Rewah city, and additions to buildings reported on separately.

Police.—Rupees 4,050 expended during the last year on account of maintenance of life-prisoners of the Rewah State transported to the Andamans were not entered in the Budget Estimate for the year 1885-86, hence the increase.

Religious and Charitable Grants.—Increase is due to the expenditure on account of Purusn-charun (Hindu religious ceremony) performed on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja.

State charges.—The increase is due to the contract of camels hired for five months to carry the office records, &c., with State officials on tour, and to the contingent charges incurred by some of the State officers, provision for which was not made in the Budget Estimate.

Miscellaneous.—Increase on account of grants-in-aid of marriage ceremonies performed by some Sardars, for which provision was not made in the Estimate.

Other expenses.—The expenditure under this head includes contributions of Rs2,000 towards "the Countess of Dufferin's Fund," of Rs5,000 towards the Rajkumar College at Indore, and other extraordinary charges.

Settlement operations.

32. Major Barr has written so fully on this matter in his printed report (pages 74 to 81) of five years' administration of the Rewah State submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in April last, that there is nothing further to add here. The settlement work in the Mowgunj Parghana was completed during the year, the result has been a net increase of revenue of Rs26,466-9-8. Work has been started and is progressing unmolested in the Huzur Tahsil.

Public Works.

33. Mr. Harris, Executive Engineer, to whom the best thanks of the Rewah administration are due for the skill and care with which he has managed the Public Works of the State, went on 18 months' furlough to Europe in May 1885. Since his departure Babu Gunga Pershad has been in charge as Supervisor, and has completed several important works to Major Barr's entire satisfaction. Mr. Harris will return to Rewah in October 1886, when there will be sufficient funds to enable him to commence other important works still required. The works at present in hand are a Serai and General Hospital at Rewah, a Palace for the Maharaja at Sutna, certain additions to the Jail at Rewah, and the construction and repair of roads in different parts of the State. The Supervisor's attention has been drawn to repairing the metalled and country roads and ghát roads, the clearing of drains and waterways, the spreading and consolidation of metalling, and to the protection of bridges and culverts. An establishment for the execution of necessary works for the sanitation of the Rewah city has been employed under the supervision of the Dewan and the Supervisor, Public Works Department of Rewah. Certain works have been done on plans and estimates drawn up by the Supervisor and sanctioned by the Superintendent.

Forest.

34. Mr. McKee's connection with the Rewah State ceased from 1st April 1886, when he reverted to employment under Central Provinces administration. He deserves the warmest thanks and acknowledgments of all who have the welfare of Rewah at heart, for the excellent work he has done in the State during the past six years.

He has put the State Forest Department into thorough good working order, and has laid the foundation for a large revenue in the future; and although he has had to meet with many difficulties in his dealings with all the different classes of people in the State, holding real or supposed, rights in forest land, and all of them strictly opposed to any scheme of forest conservancy or of deriving a State income from forests, he has exercised such good temper and quiet tact and patience that he has been enabled to assert all the rights of the Durbar without causing the slightest disturbance among the people.

Arrangements for the working of the State Forest Department were made by Mr. McKee before he went, and a Code of rules for the guidance of subordinates of the department was

framed and circulated. The executive charge devolved on Israr Hussein, Inspector of Forests, who is thoroughly capable and trustworthy, and, having been trained during the past six years under Mr. McKee, understands the system which has to be followed.

Two of the young Thakurs of the State, Rundamon Singh and Jugbundon Singh of Chouboddi, are now studying at the Forest School, Debra-Dun, for Rangers' certificates. The Forest Reserves at Kuthulia, Mokundpore, Majholi, Bandhogurh and Son have been demarcated and mapped, and the survey of the Govindgurh forest has nearly been completed. Rules have been circulated, and necessary establishments entertained for the management.

The receipts from timber work in the Mokundpur forest have amounted to R6,954 against an expenditure of R4,947, including R758 expended on building sheds for stacking the sawn timber, an engine-house, enlarging the out-post, and building new houses for the forest officials.

A large number of sleepers were rejected owing to the knotty character of wood from which they were made, but little loss from this is apprehended, because most of them can be cut up and sold to the colliery at a rate which will nearly, if not quite, realize the sum obtained from the Public Works Department.

The whole income from timber transactions during the year has been R41,594 against an expenditure of R17,593.

The lac crops have been scanty, and have not this year yielded more than half the quantity produced last year. There has been no improvement in the prices obtained for the raw material.

The total profit on lac transactions is R23,595-3-6. The financial results are as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	1,06,102	12	4
Expenditure	77,376	7	2
Surplus	28,726	5	2

The small surplus is altogether owing (1) to the extremely poor lac crop, combined with the low selling rates obtained for this article; and (2) by a considerable amount of receipts on account of sleepers, timber and lac, remaining unrealized at the close of the year: on account of the former, the statement attached shows that timber and bamboos, valued at R24,123, are in stock in different depôts, all of which will probably be sold by an early date. In 1886-87 R17,214 worth of lac remained unsold in our godowns. This latter amount will certainly be realized before next rains. For account purposes the value of this stock in hand, which has resulted from the expenditure debited to the year under report, must be considered and added to the above actual surplus, when it will be seen that the results of the year have been better than the above financial statement would imply.

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Rewah Forest Department for 1885-86.

No.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	No.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
I	To balance . . . . .	.....	15,306 15 4½	I	By Establishment charges—		
II	Cash from Treasuries—			1.	Salaries	24,059 8 6	
1.	Cheques	40,086 1 2		2.	Contingencies	519 10 0	
2.	Requisitions	25,643 11 11		3.	Travelling allowances	1,302 10 3	
			74,730 8 1				26,781 12 9
III	Forest Revenue—			II	By Working charges—		
1.	Timber and bamboos	41,594 7 5½		1.	Timber and bamboos	17,593 6 3½	
2.	Minor forest produce	8,972 6 0		2.	Lac	23,537 8 8½	
3.	Lac	54,783 12 9		3.	Demarcation	998 13 8	
4.	Annual commutation dues	563 14 0		4.	Arboriculture	2,876 2 ½	
5.	Miscellaneous	183 4 1½		5.	Miscellaneous	588 11 9	
			1,06,102 12 4				50,594 10 5½
IV	Advances recovered . . . . .	.....	86 0 0	III	Lodged in Treasury . . . . .	.....	1,11,734 14 10
V	Deposits . . . . .	.....	622 4 6½	IV	Deposits repaid . . . . .	.....	1,000 11 5½
				V	Balance . . . . .	.....	6,736 6 10
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	1,96,848 8 4½		TOTAL . . . . .	.....	1,96,848 8 4½

N. C. MARTELLI,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Judicial.

35. *Criminal Justice*—The following return shows the work done in the different Criminal Courts during 1885-86 as compared with the statement for previous year:—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.				DEWAN.				MAGISTRATE OF REWAH.				DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.				TOTAL.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Murder	2	2	4	4	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	11
2. Abetment of murder	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
4. Dakaity	1	3	4	36	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36	3	7
5. Criminal breach of trust	4	4	9	14	19	30	3	9	23	34	12	23
6. Theft of cattle	5	14	13	31	7	14	4	7	12	28	17	38
7. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	4	9	10	7	10	15	21	5	15	24	31	14	29	29
8. Theft of property	1	1	9	10	20	46	240	415	241	305	249	425	262	442	442
9. Assault or criminal force	1	1	3	5	2	6	35	38	276	384	38	43	279	391	391
10. Wrongful restraint	1	1	2	4	41	70	60	142	42	71	62	146	146
11. Miscellaneous	6	41	21	37	31	44	127	196	773	1,241	596	1,192	810	1,326	744	1,425	1,425
TOTAL	2	2	5	7	12	81	33	67	62	88	160	307	1,130	1,829	1,185	2,144	1,206	2,000	1,403	2,515

Of 2,515 persons brought to trial, 1,299 were convicted and 1,216 acquitted. The statement shows an increase in the number of cases of violent crime: there were 9 cases of murder involving 11 persons during the year under report, as compared with 2 cases and 2 persons in the previous year. Of the 11 persons brought to trial for murder, 4 were convicted and 7 acquitted. In the number (7) of persons convicted of dakaity are included Runjore Singh and Rughunandan Singh, Sengur Thakurs, who, dissatisfied with the settlement operations carried on in the Mowgunj Parghana of the Rewah State, took to plunder with a view to disturb the public peace and thus compel the Durbar to withdraw the operations in question. They, accompanied by a large number of followers, committed 5 dakaities in the Mowgunj Parghana, for each of whose arrest a reward of Rs200 was offered. These outlaws were, by the exertions of the Dewan and his subordinates, arrested and brought to trial and all sentenced to transportation for life.

There were 56 appeals from the sentences passed by Deputy Magistrates. In 34 cases the decisions were upheld, in 2 reversed, 3 remanded for revision, 15 modified, and 2 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

There were 24 appeals from the Magistrates' decisions to the Dewan's Court. In 11 cases the sentence was upheld, 11 reversed, 1 modified, and 1 remained pending.

There were 7 appeals to the Superintendent from sentences passed by the Dewan's Court, in all of which the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

36. *Civil Justice*.—The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with last year's return:—

Name of Court.	1884-85.					1885-86.				
	Cases pending on 1st April 1884.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1885.	Cases pending on 1st April 1885.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1886.
1. Dewan	33	182	215	193	22	22	217	239	226	13
2. Civil Judge	46	417	463	448	15	15	259	274	271	3
3. Deputy Magistrates	93	2,724	2,817	2,672	145	145	3,523	3,668	3,488	180
4. Honorary Magistrates	104	509	613	461	152	152	679	831	697	184
TOTAL	276	3,832	4,108	3,774	334	334	4,678	5,012	4,692	320

There has been an increase in the number of cases filed during the year (4,678 as compared with 3,832 in 1884-85). Suits pending at the end of the year were reduced from 334 on 31st March 1885 to 330 on 31st March 1886. The work disposed of during the year comprised 2,962 regular suits, 1,242 applications for execution of decree, and 478 miscellaneous cases.

There were 230 appeals to the Civil Judge at Rewah from the awards of the Honorary and Deputy Magistrates: 133 decisions were upheld, 30 upset, 36 remanded for further enquiry, 3 compromised, 18 modified and 10 pending. One hundred and thirty-one appeals were made from the Civil Judge's Court to the Dewan of Rewah: 51 decisions were upheld, 55 upset, 17 remanded for further enquiry, 6 modified and 2 transferred.

Of 41 appeals from the Dewan's Court to the Superintendent, the decisions in 32 cases were upheld, 1 upset, 1 modified, 1 remanded for further enquiry and 6 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

The following return shows the total value of suits disposed of in the different Civil Courts:—

	Total value.
	R
Honorary Magistrates	16,612
Deputy Magistrates	70,450
Civil Judge	25,062
Dewan	1,02,903
TOTAL	2,15,027

37. *Court-fees*.—The income realized from court-fees was R20,283 as compared with R21,965 in the previous year.

38. *Jail*.—The following statement shews the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail at

YEAR.	LIFE PRISONERS.			TERM PRISONERS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1884-85	9	1	10	201	28	229	239
1885-86	3	...	3	199	11	210	213
Increase . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	6	...	7	2	17	19	26

the close of the year as compared with the return for 1884-85. There was no disturbances of any kind in the Jail. Cholera broke out in October 1885 and 12 prisoners died. In order to have the place less crowded during the prevalence of the disease, 63 prisoners, who were on account of old age and bad health unfit for hard labour, were released before the expiry of the term of their sentence. The prisoners, besides manu-

facturing carpets and other jail industry, are employed by the State Public Works Department, and for doing such work as is required for their own comfort in the Jail.

39. *Schools*.—The following table shows the average attendance of boys as compared with the return for the previous year:—

Name of School.	Description of Class.	Average daily attendance.	
		1884-85.	1885-86.
Rewah School	English, Urdu, Sanscrit and Hindi	183-03	163-52
Tahsil Schools (10)	Urdu, Persian and Hindi	394-18	406-94
GRAND TOTAL		577-21	570-46

The decrease in the number of attendance in the Rewah School is due to the outbreak of cholera which was prevalent in the city for 7 months.

There has been an increase in the number of attendance at the village schools.

During the year one boy after passing the University Entrance Examination went to Agra to study the F. A. Standard. Twelve boys appeared in the Central India School Examination, of whom 8 passed, some getting certificates of honor, and some obtaining degrees of merit.

A Girls' School in the Rewah Palace, and a Maharaj Kumar class in the Rewah School, have been opened during the year.

The progress of education in the schools is good, and this result is due to exertions on the part of the Head Master, Babu Sarnath, and the teachers of the village schools.

Dispensaries.

40. *Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the working of the 12 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report :—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1885.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1886.
Agency Hospital, Sutna	31	1,424	1,455	1,347	26	42	10	30
Sutna Bazar Dispensary	150	7,007	7,157	6,267	37	570	28	255
Rewah In-patient do.	257	8,698	8,955	7,190	63	1,028	335	339
Do. Out-patient do.	138	6,353	6,491	5,233	...	1,024	37	197
Do. Jail Hospital	12	1,462	1,474	1,416	...	1	42	15
Do. Military Hospital	15	619	634	533	...	5	2	34
Mungaoan Dispensary	38	2,108	2,146	1,918	...	170	4	54
Sitlaha do.	97	3,380	3,477	3,260	...	148	1	68
Burdi do.	124	4,871	4,995	4,825	...	11	...	159
Chandia do.	110	4,121	4,231	3,904	...	160	52	115
Ramnaggar do.	57	4,228	4,285	3,899	...	132	204	50
Sohagpur do.	60	2,154	2,214	2,111	...	60	2	41
TOTAL	1,039	46,425	47,514	41,963	126	3,351	717	1,357

The total number treated was 47,514 as compared with 41,769 in the previous year. The total number of deaths is given as 717 as compared with 83 in the previous year. The increase is due to outbreak of cholera in the Rewah State.

41. *Vaccination.*—The following return shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the Rewah State :—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1885-86	25,211	2,417	2,308	29,936	293	74	77	444	91.3

The percentage of successful cases is 91.3 as compared with 88.1 in the previous year.

The vaccination work has during the year been carried on upon a new system. The Agency Surgeon attempted to protect the populous parts of the country rather than to vaccinate about one-third of the infant population uniformly throughout all parts, and to leave the sparse population of the scattered jungle hamlets without vaccination. The result of this system had been a diminution in the total amount of work, but is believed to be the efficient protection from small-pox of the central and populous parts of the different States. Owing to the non-arrival of lymph ordered from England, and the failure of the first supplies obtained from the North-Western Provinces, the work was not started until December, during a fortnight of which month almost continuous rain occurred which interfered with the vaccinators' work.

The cost of each successful case was R0-3-4. The vaccinators have, as a body, worked fairly well.

N. C. MARTELLI,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Supdt. of Rewah.

No. 203, dated Sutna, the 1st April 1886.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR S. J. GOLDSMITH, Surgeon to the Baghelkhand Agency and Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah,

To—MAJOR D. W. K. BARR, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

I have the honor to forward my annual report as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah for the year ending 31st March 1886 for your information.

Annual Report of SURGEON-MAJOR S. J. GOLDSMITH, Tutor to His Highness VINKATESH RUMMUN RAMANUG PERSAD SINGH, Maharaja of Rewah, for the year ending 31st March 1886.

In the report submitted last year all particulars relating to the Maharaja's health, education, and mode of living were related in so full detail that I have very little to add to what I then wrote, as a history of this year's events may be said to consist merely of a continuation of the régime which was fully described in my former report. The Maharaja's steady improvement in physique and in knowledge has quite reconciled the inmates of the zenana to the established state of affairs, especially as care has been taken to consult their wishes in all matters in which their conservative instincts or religious prejudices were likely to be alarmed.

The Maharaja's health.—This has been uninterruptedly good throughout the year, so much so, that I have not had to administer a single grain of medicine with the exception of a few doses given during the malarious season of the year to ward off attacks of fever. He is both constitutionally stronger and stouter than he was a year ago, and has not suffered once from his old complaint, diarrhoea: this is due partly to the supervision which His Highness' mother, the Chandelin Maharani, exercises over his diet, but chiefly to regular open air exercise which has caused a healthier tone of his digestive and assimilative organs. The Maharaja now leads a healthy, cheerful life, such as a boy loves, among other boys of his own age, and he has plenty of occupations and interests to prevent that listlessness which is so often seen in oriental children.

Maharaja's character and disposition.—I have little to add to what I mentioned in last year's report. His great failing is an unwillingness to take trouble either in work or play; he has plenty of ability to accomplish anything to which he gives his mind, but he is easily discouraged on meeting with any difficulty. Special attention has been paid to the correction of this fault. I have noticed that severity always makes him worse, and that when he has failed in one lesson he will continue to do badly for the rest of the day, unless, by special kindness and encouragement, he is patiently helped over his difficulties and so put into a hopeful frame of mind concerning his own abilities.

His Highness is affectionate and obedient to those set in authority over him, and, though perhaps a little spoiled by having had all his wishes too easily gratified from his earliest infancy, this is not to be wondered at when one considers that there are 6 Maharanis, each of whom looks upon him as an only son, and endeavours to retain his affections by, probably injudicious, kindness.

I must, however, do justice to the Chandelin Maharani in saying that she is an exception to the other ladies, and whenever her son has not done well in school, shows her displeasure by the exercise of a wholesome amount of maternal severity. Whenever, on the other hand, the Maharaja leaves off at the top of his class he at once runs off into the zenana, and going round to each Maharani in succession makes a salam, and asks for and receives their congratulations.

Maharaja's morals and manners.—Unfortunately the moral tone of the atmosphere in which His Highness passed his earlier years was not very good. Constant pains are now taken to impress upon him and his class fellows what a disgraceful and cowardly thing it is for any one, but more especially for a Rajput, to tell lies or do anything mean and underhand. As the natural dispositions of boys are most easily discovered during play-hours, I have made a point of frequently joining in their games in order to exert my personal influence towards fostering a spirit of frankness and straightforwardness amongst them. I am happy to be able to say that I have found the boys apt to learn, and am hopeful that by constant practice truth and high-mindedness will become habitual with them. In manners and good breeding I found the Maharaja to be distinctly more deficient than the other boys. I have consequently invited him frequently to my house simply to teach him how to behave like a gentleman, and I think that he has now learned to exercise those little personal restraints, the non-observance of which is so disapproved of by refined and educated people.

Pundit Purun Mul has given me the greatest satisfaction from the manner in which he has performed his duties. In school-hours he is painstaking, strict, and impartial in his dealings with the boys; in play-hours he is constantly with them, leading their games and seeing that everything is done fairly. The constant presence and example of this gentleman have had a most beneficial effect, not only upon the Maharajah and the other boys, but upon all Sardars and others who have access to the palace. He has managed to keep himself clear of all local quarrels and intrigues, so that even the Maharanis have learned to entrust the Maharaja to his care with perfect confidence, which is a great contrast to the suspicion and dislike with which they regarded him on his first appointment.

For instance, in former days they were never happy if the Maharaja left the palace in the charge of any one but Sardar Kalian Singh or myself; now they are quite content to allow His Highness to go anywhere in the company of Purun Mul.

The class.—The work of the class has been steadily carried on throughout the year; six weeks' holidays were given in the hot weather, beginning from the middle of May, and during October the boys were sent to their homes for a month owing to the prevalence of cholera at Rewah. With the above exception there has been no interruption in the studies; but individual boys have been allowed to go home for a few days at a time to share in ceremonies connected with domestic occurrences in their families, exclusion from which would have caused a good deal of heart-burning.

The conduct of all has, with one exception, been most exemplary. I have been quite surprised at the few instances of breach of rules and bad conduct. The one boy who misbehaved was sent home in disgrace for the remainder of the session.

I have been gratified to notice the less frequent occurrence of "a ready lie" to screen themselves from blame on the part of many boys, and am constantly on the watch to encourage them to be honest and true. The boys are all, including the Maharaja, most amenable to instruction; when told of faults they appear grateful rather than sulky; and I most sincerely hope that we may be able to confirm them so strongly in good habits that they may remain superior to any home influence that may be of a debasing tendency.

As regards studies, the boys of the first class have been most diligent and anxious to get on; the order in the class has generally been as follows:—

Janadhun Singh, Madho Singh	1st or 2nd.
His Highness the Maharaja	3rd.
Ram Pertab Singh, Kashinath	4th or 5th.

It is very creditable to the Maharaja that he is able to take a fair place among the other boys, none of whom are at all wanting in natural ability: for, whereas His Highness is less than 10 years old, Janadhun Singh is 16, and Madho Singh and Ram Pertab Singh are over 15, an enormous difference for boys who are in the same class. During school-hours no special favour is shown to the Maharaja, but he is privately coached by Pundit Purun Mul for half an hour every day, during which he is made to revise any lesson that he may have found specially difficult.

The following is a list of the studies carried on by the 1st class during the year:—In *English* they have gone through the whole of Mathura Persad's "IInd and IIIrd Readers". The lessons in the above include the translation of English into Hindi, and the learning by heart of the meanings and spelling of the words met with in the daily lessons. They also are daily exercised in dictation, into which care is taken to introduce new words that have occurred in the Reading lesson. They have begun to learn also English Grammar systematically, but they found the technical terms with which it is loaded so difficult of comprehension, that I have suspended the Grammar lesson for a time, and merely let them learn such of the rules, instances of which may chance to occur in the Reading lesson. English copies are written almost daily. Exercises in the translating of easy Hindi sentences into English are also frequently given, and I often make the boys carry on conversations with me in English; the ludicrous mistakes that they make in both of these exercises show how very necessary it is that they should be constantly practised. In addition to the above regular lessons, the boys have access to a number of children's illustrated story books which they are encouraged to spell out for themselves in leisure hours.

Geography is a very favourite subject; they have gone through the maps of India and Asia and can point out the principal capitals of Europe and the chief towns in England. In *Arithmetic*, in which most of the boys display much accuracy and quickness, they have gone as far as the multiplication of vulgar fractions. The Maharaja is rather slow at figures, but if allowed time, can work out a sum fairly correctly.

Hindi.—The boys of the 1st class read daily from Shiva Persad's "History of India", in which they have progressed as far as the reign of Akbar: this book is written in good Urdu, but in Hindi character; so that it is a most useful means of teaching them their own vernacular tongue grammatically. Pundit Purun Mul has taken great pains in improving the boys' pronunciation of Hindustani, and in making them employ good Urdu when talking to one another instead of the local patois. From the example of the boys many of the Sardars, and, I understand, the Maharanis also, have begun to try and improve in the art of conversation, and to use the language of educated Natives instead of the rugged and uncouth local dialect.

The boys are daily exercised in Hindi dictation, and there is a plentiful supply of Hindi newspapers and story books, which, I am glad to say, often find their way into the zenana to be read over to or by the Maharanis. I am only too happy to encourage any interest that the ladies may take in the progress of the school work. The boys of the second class are not nearly such eager workers as those of the first, and not one of them has been in danger of

impairing his dignity by too much work. The causes of this are twofold : in the first place the second class was originally formed of those boys who were naturally dull and superlatively ignorant; and secondly, Purun Mul's chief care and attention are given to the first class; still this class has made moderate progress during the year, and beyond a little idleness I have no complaint to make against the boys, who are good natured and free from vice.

The class consisted of the following boys:—

Radha Keshwar Persad Singh.

Rada Kishun Persad Singh.

Suraj Bali Singh.

Birkodar Singh.

Narayan Persad.

Rung Deo Singh.

In English they have gone through Mathura Persad's "Reader, No. 1", and can do easy dictation fairly well. They are also practised in writing English copies daily.

In Arithmetic they have mastered the first four rules; while in Geography they know the Map of India fairly well.

In Hindi they have finished the Vidyankur, and can do easy dictation.

Note.—Birkodar Singh and Suraj Bali Singh join the 1st class for the Hindi and Arithmetic lessons.

Physical training.—When in the play-ground the boys are almost as carefully supervised as when in school.

The play-ground forms part of a large garden which contains plenty of shady trees and bright flowers, and is open to every breeze that blows. The work of laying out the grounds with flower beds and shrubberies has gone on uninterruptedly: a large aviary has recently been erected in the garden, and no expense is spared in providing rational amusement to the Maharaja and his companions. I hope that by this time all who come in contact with His Highness have learned to prefer the cheerful and healthy surroundings in which they now live to the dark, semi-decayed, and evil-smelling dwelling of which they used to be so fond.

As a rule the play-ground is thronged on five evenings in the week, the other two being passed in the riding school. The Maharaja's garden has become a favourite resort for Sardars during the evening hours, and several of them join in the games and exercises. The Maharaja rides very fairly for a boy of his age; he has plenty of courage, and is acquiring a firm and graceful seat.

I have been teaching several of the boys to row; but make it a rule not to allow any of them to enter the boat who cannot swim. I propose to teach the Maharaja this accomplishment during the ensuing hot weather.

A Havildar belonging to the Rewah Infantry (but who came originally from the Bhopal Battalion) was ordered to attend twice a week to drill the boys. At the special request of the Maharaja, who seems to take a particular interest in military affairs, the Havildar now attends daily and puts the boys through their drill every evening when the other games are over. All the boys are much improved in physique by their daily exercise, and seem to be as happy as it is possible for boys to be.

Maharaja's movements.—His Highness remained at Rewah until the latter end of May when the session was closed: he then, on the breaking out of cholera at Rewah, went to Sutna, where he remained until the end of September. At the beginning of October he returned to Rewah, but the spread of cholera in those parts of the town nearest to the Kothi assumed such alarming proportions that I thought it advisable to break up the class for a time, His Highness going to Sutna and the other boys to their several homes. It was not until after the middle of November that the class again settled down to steady work in their usual Rewah quarters.

I hope that when His Highness next goes to Sutna his new house there will be ready for occupation.

Purascharu.—The tenth year of the Maharaja's life began on 23rd July 1885; this year had been declared by the astrologers, whose business it is to constantly keep a watch over the royal horoscope, to be one full of dangers to His Highness, as the influences of all the planets with the exception of the moon would be more or less adverse to him. The Maharani accordingly made a formal request that special religious ceremonies might be carried on throughout the year, in order that the threatened dangers might be averted.

Although the grave consideration of this request seemed to be more appropriate to the dark ages of Native rule than to the present matter-of-fact days of British administration, yet the Superintendent of the State thought that a refusal to humour local prejudices would

cause an amount of discontent and uneasiness that it was not worth while incurring ; as if any illness, however slight, had happened to the Maharaja, its importance would have been nervously magnified, and its occurrence put down to the unappeased anger of the planets.

Major Barr accordingly directed me to arrange for the performance of the necessary Purascharun ceremonies throughout the year. This I have been doing since last July. I append in tabular form a statement showing the names of the various Purascharuns, for which I have made arrangements, and the names of the planets and the various impending evils against which each is supposed to be efficacious : the list is sufficiently alarming.

REWAH,
The 1st April 1886.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon-Major,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

Statement showing the Purascharun and other religious ceremonies to be performed during the 10th year of the Maharaja's life, i.e., from 23rd July 1885 to 22nd July 1886.

Names of Purascharun.	Duration of Purascharun.	NAMES OF PLANETS FOR WHICH PURASCHARUN IS PERFORMED.		Effect upon the Maharaja which each Planet, if not appeased, would produce.
		English.	Hindi.	
Maha Mirtunjai	Forty-eight days, beginning from 26th July, divided as under.	" ...	.....
Ditto	16 days	Mercury .	Budh . .	Various abdominal diseases.
Ditto	14 ,,	Venus . .	Shukr . .	Diseases arising from chill and dangers from foes.
Ditto	18 ,,	Mars . . .	Mungul .	Fever, boils, and blains.
Suraj Narayan	105 days, from 12th September 1885.	Sun . . .	Suraj . .	Headache and ophthalmia; loss of understanding and wealth.
Vishnu Sahisranam . . .	53 days, from 27th December 1885.	Saturn . .	Sanicher .	Pains in abdomen and ear; loss of understanding.
Bardhara and Sahisra Chandi .	1st April 1886 to the end of the Maharaja's 10th year.	Jupiter . .	Brihasput .	General diseases of the body and limbs; fever and vomiting.
Grah Jag. . . . .	.....		Collectively. All the planets	.....

REWAH,
The 1st April 1886.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon-Major,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

Appendix F.

Report of the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1885-86.

I relieved Colonel H. Buller of the charge of the Agency on the 11th April 1885 on my return from furlough.

2. The year has been healthy and free from epidemics, and peace has been well maintained. The rainfall was unusually uneven, decreasing towards the Meywar border, where the districts suffered from want of water. At Agar the average of 34.22 inches was gauged, but as only 30 cents fell in September and 86 in October, our wells have been unusually dry, and this has been a general complaint. Grain crops have been good and the price of food cheap, but owing to the partial rainfall the kary crop was insufficient.

3. *Jaora*.—My attention was immediately directed to the affairs of this Principality which showed no financial improvement, though a new Minister had been appointed.

Jaora is a compact estate with rich, well-cultivated lands, and enjoys an exceptional position in that very little is alienated in jagirs, and that little for life only. As is usual in most of the small States, the parganas are farmed for short periods to small contractors. It is not an ideal system, but it has its advantages: the revenue if not too highly assessed is certain, and owing to competition contractors are satisfied with a small profit, while the expenses of administration are insignificant. The Munsif of the pargana, who is sometimes a relative on a small salary, sees to the fulfilment of the contract, and helps the contractor, when necessary, to realize the revenue, while restraining him from being oppressive. The contractor advances seed and helps the cultivator in other ways, and rarely recovers all that is owed him by the end of the year. In bad times he may not be punctual in his payments, and it is necessary to show him some forbearance, but he usually pays up, though temporarily out of pocket himself.

The revenue of Jaora in round numbers is 10 lakhs, and, deducting the contribution to Government of about 2 lakhs, the nett revenue is eight lakhs in Salimsai currency.

I visited Jaora four times, staying several days on each occasion. On the first occasion I went thoroughly into the accounts with His Highness, and together we framed a Budget for the year commencing 1st June 1885, showing a surplus of a little over 2 lakhs. The relatives and servants were 12 months in arrears, and altogether there was a debt of 14 lakhs. The treasury was empty and no revenue was expected till September. A report was made to the Government of India and temporary assistance solicited, which, with the usual liberality, was granted to the extent of 2 lakhs Salimsai for two successive years. His Highness gave his consent to the arrangements necessary to extricate him out of his difficulties, and a treasurer was appointed responsible to the Agency, who was instructed not to allow any expenditure not sanctioned in the Budget. Beyond the necessary restraint of adhering to the Budget, His Highness is perfectly free to administer his estate as he pleases. The revenue arrangements were at the same time examined. One contractor was found to be indebted to the extent of ₹1,23,001, and considerable pressure had to be put upon him to prevent his evading payment. He lived at Indore and was quite beyond the control of His Highness. It has all since been realized except ₹29,337-9-9, which are payable according to agreement in August. This money would have been lost but for the assistance of the Political authorities. I am glad to be able to say, at the time of writing this report when the financial year has expired, that His Highness has kept his expenditure within the grants and that the last instalment of the revenue is coming in. Owing to the fall in the price of opium, to a scarcity of water and to the recusancy of the Mulharghur Thakurs, the contractors have realized the revenue with difficulty, and it has been necessary to show them some forbearance; but all but a few thousand rupees is expected to be realized by the end of July. In the best seasons there are some arrears. In August I hope to be able to distribute about 4 lakhs among the creditors, of which 2 lakhs will be the result of economy, the other moiety being the Government loan.

The Budget for 1886-87 has been prepared with the approval of His Highness and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and it is hoped a saving of 2 lakhs will be again effected. In framing the Budgets ample provision was made for all the services of the State, including His Highness' personal expenses on a liberal scale. I should like to have done more but only attempted what His Highness willingly agreed to. For the year under review

annuities and wages have been regularly paid, and it is proposed to pay four months of the arrears during the ensuing year, thus clearing them off in three years. If His Highness will continue to give his support, six years should see him free of debt. He has already 13 children, and I have explained that he will require all his resources to provide for so large a family. There is an improvement in the general administration of justice which I am glad to record.

I hear that 8 out of 11 of the Guaranteed Mulharghur Thakurs have quietly come to terms and re-occupied their villages, and I hope the remaining three will now do so. As a matter of precaution the neighbouring States where they were living had been asked to take security for their good behaviour. A want of consideration had been shown to the Thakurs who were handed over to the mercies of a rapacious contractor, and in consequence these and others not guaranteed, 24 in all, threw up their villages, and His Highness has suffered considerably in revenue by the mistaken policy pursued. As soon as the matter became known to the Agency, no time was lost in making a proper representation to His Highness, who has since been anxious to see them settled, and has offered the Guaranteed Thakurs leases for 30 years on far more liberal terms than they accepted 64 years ago, though there is no comparison with the productiveness of their villages now and then. As the Thakurs who are not guaranteed show a readiness to pay their rents, they will be assisted in re-settling.

4. *Rutlam*.—I have nothing in particular to notice regarding this Principality. His Highness manages his affairs so well that the Agency has little to do, and no interference in any way is necessary.

I have endeavoured to arrange a periodical meeting of the Kamdars of this State and of Sailana, to arrange mutually the many small disputes arising between their respective villages.

His Highness has one son and one daughter. He lost his wife in 1882, and last March married again into the Dhrangdara family.

5. *Sailana*.—It has always been necessary to see that an efficient Minister was appointed in this State owing to the physical incapacity of the Chief. This year His Highness took what appeared to be an unreasonable aversion to the Minister, who is one of his own subjects, and had been appointed several years ago by himself with the approval of the Central India Agency, and whose administration had been successful. His wishes, however, were acceded to, and another Minister who has the confidence of the Central India Agency has been engaged by His Highness. The State debts are less than a year's revenue, having been much reduced under the late administration. It causes no inconvenience, and it is hoped it will be paid off in a few years.

A complaint came from Meywar that light copper coin was being imported in large quantities, and it was found that a manufactory paying a royalty to the State had been long established at Sailana, prepared to make any copper coin to order, but without the necessary supervision. The manufacture of any coin but that used in Sailana was accordingly stopped.

6. *Sitamanu*.—The late Chief, Bhowani Singh, died on the 28th May 1885. He left no son and had not adopted one, but at the prayer of the Ranis, principal Thakurs, and inhabitants, the succession of Bahadur Singh, the second cousin once removed of the late Chief, was acknowledged by the British Government. He is 31 years of age, and was installed by Sir Lepel Griffin on the 8th December 1885. By the rules the Chief should have paid one year's net revenue as a nazarana, but owing to the poverty of the State half was remitted. This succession is notable as the first instance in Malwa in which the British Government has exercised its right to nazarana, and of course it created a little sensation. It is only in distant collateral, not in direct, successions that nazarana is demanded, and no tax could be fairer or more in accordance with custom. The Chiefs of India are apt to forget that they are indebted to the British Government for the security of their estates, not only from enemies without, but from disorder within; nothing therefore is more reasonable than that they should pay a succession duty towards Imperial expenses. I should like to see the rule further extended where no Treaty rights would be infringed.

The principality is in debt but it is being paid off, and a few years' prudent management will see it liquidated. No State is so handicapped as this is by the enormous tribute it has to pay to Scindia in proportion to its revenue.

7. *Gwalior*.—My relations with the Soubah of Agar and with Sir Soubah of Malwa have been pleasant, but the transaction of business might be more prompt. Centralisation has been perfected to such a degree that even the smallest statistical information of interest, not in the least inquisitorial, cannot be obtained locally. Every request of the kind is referred to Gwalior, where it is either shelved, or only given after the interest in it has passed away. There is the most unreasonable jealousy of the Political Officer, who might be an enemy instead of a friend,

though interference in internal affairs is avoided as much as possible. As I have observed before, too much thought is exercised in accumulating money and so little is spent on such important objects as communications, education, and hospitals, that it almost amounts to *nil*. Even Jails are expected to be self-supporting.

8. *Indore*.—A number of old standing claims of other States have been settled during the year; but there might be more promptitude in the transaction of business. Attempts have been made between Gwalior and Indore for the mutual surrender of criminals without the intervention of the Agency, but they failed, and ended in recrimination owing to want of confidence in each other.

9. *Jhalawar*.—My business relations with the four Parganas of Dug, Awar, Puchpahar and Gungrar are only of an inter-criminal character and have been quite satisfactory. It is not often that dakaitis committed in Holkar's territory are reported, but one occurred by Pathans in the village of Burkhaira; they were pursued into Jhalawar, where the Police joined in pursuit, and after a fight, in which one policeman was killed and others wounded, the Pathans were secured and tried at the Agency and sentenced to transportation for life.

One of the necessities of the time is a continuation of the metalled road from Agar to connect Jhalrapatan with the terminus of the railway at Ujjain. The length is about 60 miles, 12 of which, in Jhalawar territory, are ready, only 48 remaining to be done. It would pass through such prosperous towns as Susnair, Sohait and Raipur. No large bridges would be required, and the work might be done comparatively cheaply if the States of Gwalior (particularly), Indore and Tonk could be persuaded to take an interest in the matter.

10. *Dewas States*.—My business with the outlying districts of Ringnod, Allote and Gur-gucha is of the usual inter-criminal character, and has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year.

11. *Guaranteed Thakurs*.—The rights of these Thakurs, 17 in number, have been maintained during the year according to the Book of Treaties, and for the new edition the names of several who hold Sanads from Sir John Malcolm or his immediate successors, but had omitted to produce them, have been recommended for insertion. There were a few instances in which the Suzerain States tried to make deductions on various pretexts, but they were disallowed.

12. *Pirawa*.—My relations with this small Pargana of Tonk are of the same nature as with Jhalawar, and have been satisfactory.

13. *Neemuch Cantonment*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Grant was the Cantonment Magistrate during the year. The usual report of the magistracy is enclosed. There were five civil and four criminal appeals. In the civil appeals the judgments of the District Court were upheld, and in the criminal appeals 2 were admitted. There were two appeals from orders of the District Court, of which one was admitted. Two cases were committed to the Sessions, one of which, for defamation, was compounded, the other being for attempt at poisoning a child.

14. *Annual Tour*.—During the cold season I made an extended tour, visiting Sitamau, Neemuch, Jaora, Sailana, Rutlam and Mehidpur, and stayed several days at each place transacting business. In the districts around Neemuch there was a great scarcity of water. I saw beautiful land in the Mulharghur district, usually rich in crops from irrigation, lying fallow for want of water. The Mehidpur Cantonment was a dismal sight, the bungalows being in a state of decay.

15. *Communications*.—No new roads have been begun during the past year. Those most required in the Agency are (1) from Agar to Jhalrapatan, 48 miles unfinished; (2) Agar to Sarangpur on the Agra and Bombay road, 30 miles; (3) Rampura to Neemuch, 36 miles.

16. *Postal*.—The mails and parcels have been carried with perfect safety. The Post Office is being steadily extended, new ones being established at Sitamau, Piploda and Namli.

17. *Boundary Disputes*.—There are 100 cases remaining unsettled and new ones are being added to the list. On the Begu-Meywar, Nundwas-Indore border a serious affray took place, in which five of the Begu people were shot by Indore sepoys and wounded, but no one fatally. It formed the subject of a special report.

18. *Dispensaries*.—New dispensaries have been opened by the Gwalior Durbar at Mundesore and Barnagar, but many more might be established with advantage; for at all times, and especially during epidemics, the people are without vaccination or treatment, and, putting aside all feelings of humanity, what a loss of wealth there must be to the State in the mortality which might be prevented.

19. *Suicide*.—Thirteen cases (four men and nine women) were reported to the Agency, principally from drowning or opium, but the larger States make no reports.

20. *Moghias*.—The work of settling this criminal tribe is making slow progress, but it cannot be expected to be accomplished without sustained effort, for the task is not only to

reclaim the tribe, but to persuade the States to sustain their efforts in settling them. They have not given up their evil ways, though, no doubt, crime among them has been reduced. There is another criminal tribe which might with advantage be added to the supervision of the Superintendent of Moghias, *viz.*, Pathans. I have no hesitation in saying that they are a standing menace to the peace of Central India. They and the Mekranis created all the disturbance in 1857, and they will do so again whenever the state of foreign affairs necessitates troops being withdrawn from Central India. They are to be found scattered in Central India, Pertabghur, Banswara, Meywar and Tonk, and where one settles, his hungry brethren follow. If it is not possible to maintain the prohibition to employ these classes and see them sent out of the country, they should at all events be registered so that we may know all about them. It would thus be possible to keep down their numbers, and it would be a good reason for making the office of Superintendent permanent. In the dakaity I have alluded to above, the own brother of a Native Officer of the Punjab Force was implicated.

21. *Studs.*—There are two Arab stallions and one Arab pony stallion located at Goona, and two Arab stallions and two Arab pony stallions at Agar; 232 mares have been covered during the year. Two stud-bred stallions, nearly 20 years of age, were returned to the dépôt and replaced by 2 Arabs selected by the Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations.

22. *Agar Fair.*—The annual fair was held in March 1886, being earlier than usual to avoid sickness. One hundred and twenty-one mares and 108 young produce, principally by the Government stallions at Agar, were shown to the General Superintendent, and 16 remounts were purchased by the 2nd Central India Horse. Rs. 614 were given in prizes.

23. *Public Garden.*—This has been established since 1872 and now forms the nursery from which people all around come to buy fruit-trees. In this way it is conferring a great benefit. Good mangoes, fig, orange, peach, loquat and plantain trees are being extended, and the jack fruit, which was almost unknown, is being cultivated largely. It has also encouraged a taste for garden culture.

24. *Military.*—Infantry has been finally withdrawn, but a squadron has been added to the Central India Horse. A separate report on this regiment will be found in the Appendix.

25. *Irrigation.*—There have been no works of this nature, nor are they required, as drought has never been known. All irrigation is from wells near the surface.

26. *Native handicraft.*—Copper utensils, dyed cloth called chunris, and ivory bangles, are made at Rutlam.

APPENDIX G.

No. 686, dated Camp Maupur, the 30th July 1886.

From—CAPTAIN A. P. THORNTON, Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1885-86.

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., who was in charge of the Agency in the beginning of the year, was relieved by Captain Robertson on the 21st April 1885, and the latter having been posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhund, was relieved by Major Burne on the 11th May 1885. Major Martelli, who was Superintendent of Moghia operations at Neemuch, took charge of the Agency from Major Burne on the 1st July 1885, and held it until the 3rd May last, when I relieved him. This report has consequently been compiled from materials supplied by Major Martelli, and from correspondence in my office.

CHAPTER I.

General observations.

2. *Political*.—The only event of political importance which took place during the year was the investiture, in January last, of His Highness Rana Indurjit Singh of Burwani, with administrative powers in his State in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The conditions on which the investiture was made, and the details of the arrangement for the future administration of the State, will be found under Chapter III—"Native States."

In November last His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General paid a visit to Indore, and held a Durbar on the 13th, at which His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, as well as the Raja of Jhabua, the Rana of Burwani and the Chief of Jobut, the Thakurs of Multhan, Kachi, Baroda, Bukhtgurrh and Dotria, were present.

The good work done by Thakur Jowan Singh, as Superintendent of the Ali Rajpur State, having been brought to the notice of Government by the Agent to the Governor General, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to present the Thakur with a "Khillut" at this Durbar in recognition of his services.

3. *Health*.—The general health of the public was good throughout the Agency, with the exception of Burwani, where 51 cases of cholera occurred during the month of September, of which 24 proved fatal. Some few cases also occurred in the towns of Dhar and Budnawar during April and May, but the disease was of a mild type and did not spread.

4. *Crops*.—The yield of kharif crops above the Ghauts was nearly equal to the average, but in the hilly tracts it practically failed owing to deficient rainfall. The outturn of rabi cereals sown in the black soil of Malwa was equal to the average, but in the Anjar Pargana of Barwani, and the Kookshi Pargana of Dhar, and, generally speaking, in all districts lying below the Ghauts, this crop failed to a greater or less extent. Owing to a scanty monsoon, opium was sown over a smaller area than usual, and the yield was not good. The cultivators thereby undoubtedly sustained a considerable loss and the Land Revenue suffered accordingly.

5. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall during the year under report has been very scanty as shown below :—

	Inches.	Cents.
Dhar	17	41
Jhabua	19	78
Barwani	7	55
Ali Rajpur	23	02
Jobut	21	73

As a natural consequence the supply of water in wells and tanks ran very short as the hot weather advanced, especially in the hilly portions of the Agency where the Bhils suffered great hardships in procuring water for drinking purposes. The Native States did their best to render assistance by digging temporary wells and by issuing rations of grain to their Bhil subjects. In Malwa the water-supply was sufficient for the actual needs of the population, but it became very impure as the pools dwindled.

6. *Judicial.*—The judicial work of the Agency has been as follows :—

Civil.—Eighty-seven suits, involving a total value of R2,356-5-5, were disposed of in the Political Agent's Court, and three cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Twenty cases, involving a total value of R453, were settled by the Deputy Road Superintendent, and two remained undecided at end of the year.

Criminal.—The following table shows the result of criminal administration of the Agency for the year :—

OFFENCES.	No. of cases.	Persons implicated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transported.	Imprisoned.	Miscellaneous punishment.	Pending at end of the year.	REMARKS.
Murder, and attempted murder	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	9	11	9	2	1	8	...	...
Dakaiti	3	13	2	8	...	2	...	3	
Highway robbery	3	3	2	1	...	2	...	...
Cattle-theft and ordinary thefts	18	46	18	14	...	12	6	14	
Miscellaneous	38	53	27	18	...	11	16	7	1 transferred.
Abetment of rebellion	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	75	136	60	45	3	35	22	24	

7. *Bombay and Agra Road.*—The following statement shows the traffic that passed on this road :—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	
Opium	...	...	456	1,09,440	456	1,09,440	
English manufactures	240	12,000	75	3,750	315	15,750	
Country	690	27,600	615	27,675	1,305	55,275	
Raw Cotton	4,395	57,136	30	390	4,425	57,526	
Brandy	...	75	...	...	...	75	
Coin	3-2	9,760	64-21	2,06,480	67-23	2,16,240	
Fireworks	...	375	...	...	...	375	
Grocery	8,715	75,755	17,760	1,38,765	26,475	2,14,520	
Timber	1,365	1,365	14,940	22,410	16,305	23,775	
Brass and copper vessels	510	16,320	315	10,080	825	26,400	
Grain	5,475	8,925	12,350	20,371	17,825	29,296	
TOTAL	21,393-2	2,09,311	46,605-21	5,39,361	67,998-23	7,48,672	

The collections from opium dues on this road, which are distributed among the Native States concerned, amounted to R2,475-14. After deducting the fixed cost of the Road Police, viz., R2,460, a small balance of R15-14 only remains, which will be carried to next year's account.

8. *Malwa and Guzerat Road.*—The amount of traffic that passed over this road during the year is shown in the following table :—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	
English manufacture	570	56,738	9	700	579	57,438	
Country	14	1,460	2,344	74,074	2,358	75,534	
Cotton	...	...	30	300	30	300	
Mhowa fruits	27,816	98,654	233	176	28,049	98,830	
Tobacco	10,090	52,295	112	771	10,202	53,066	
Grocery	16,714	76,591	14,346	94,769	31,060	1,71,360	
Timber	49,809	35,311	...	...	49,809	35,311	
Grain	3,678	5,672	23,591	38,517	27,269	44,189	
Miscellaneous	19	2,800	16	1,737	35	4,537	
TOTAL	1,08,710	3,29,521	40,681	2,11,044	1,49,391	5,40,565	

The collections for the year amounted to Shah Alum Shahi R12,385-6-5, and the balance which accrued, after deducting the cost of management, was distributed to the co-sharers, each share coming to S. S. R44-3-1 as compared with R54-10 in the previous year.

It has already been reported by my predecessor in this office letter No. 1389, dated 9th November 1885, that this line of road is badly in want of repair, and he proposed that the repairs required should be defrayed from the income available after paying cost of establishment, &c. The sum of R3,000 was estimated as being required to carry out the more urgent repairs. Of this amount, the sum of S. S. R429-15 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of S. S. R2,515-10, which will be utilized during the current year.

9. *Jhabua Road*.—The total receipts, after paying the cost of management, amounted to S. S. R363-14-3 against R334-13-4 in the previous year.

10. *Dhar and Sirdarpore Road*.—This road was opened for traffic during the year, but a good deal remains to be done in the way of metalling and consolidation. It is expected that the work will be completed this monsoon. The first five miles of the road between Dhar and Tirla have hitherto been maintained by the Durbar, but it has now been arranged to hand over this portion of the road to the Public Works Department, the Dhar Durbar and the Tirla Bhumia contributing annually R800 and R200 respectively to cover the cost of maintenance.

11. *Telegraph*.—I am unable to report under this head owing to the non-receipt* of the required information from the Director-General of Telegraphs.

12. *Local Funds*.—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are :—

I.—Indore Agency Road Fund.

II.—Manpur „ „

III.—Manpur School Fund.

The receipts and expenditure of these Funds are shown below :—

Indore Agency Road Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Cash balance in Treasury on 31st March 1885	9,706	7	2	Expenditure during the year	25,271	6	3
				Balance on 1st April 1886	43,833	7	2
RECEIPTS.				Government securities—			
Realised by sale of Government paper for R50,000	48,653	2	0	Opium dues for distribution 15 14 0			
Other receipts	10,745	4	3	Balance proper	43,817	9	2
					43,833	7	2
TOTAL	69,104	13	5	TOTAL	69,104	13	5

Manpur Road Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	250	1	6	Expenditure during the year	255	0	10
Receipts for the year	232	5	7	Balance on 1st April 1886	227	6	3
TOTAL	482	7	1	TOTAL	482	7	1

Manpur School Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	278	8	7	Expenditure for the year	164	2	4
Receipts for the year	164	6	7	Balance on 1st April 1886	278	12	10
TOTAL	442	15	2	TOTAL	442	15	2

A portion of the money realized from the sale of the Government paper, in which the surplus of previous years had been invested, has been spent on certain works of public utility, as shown in detail at foot of the detailed statement which will be found in the appendices to this report.

13. *Boundary disputes*.—No officer was deputed for the settlement of these long standing disputes, owing, I believe, to the scarcity of duly qualified men available for the purpose. The same number of unsettled cases shown last year, viz., 90, are therefore still pending. It is a matter of urgency that one or more officers should be detailed for this work as early as possible after the close of the rains this year.

The Ex-Treasurer, Chogmal Nathmal.—The assets at Manpur are being realised, and a further dividend of one anna has been paid to his creditors.

15. *Mail Robbery.*—No mail robbery occurred during the year.

16. *Irrigation.*—No works of irrigation worthy of mention were undertaken during the year. The accompanying statement will show the amount of money spent by the Native States on constructing new wells and repairing old ones.

17. *Settlement of Moghias.*—The last report made by the Superintendent of Moghias shows that the Moghias in this Agency, 238 in number, have been granted 2,743 bighas of land for cultivation on easy terms. The Thakur of Kachi Baroda has not done so much as his neighbours for this tribe, and Major Martelli addressed him on that subject in strong terms which will, it is hoped, have had a salutary effect.

18. *Dispensaries.*—A new Dispensary was opened at Tirla belonging to the Bhoomia of Nimkhera in December last, but the number of dispensaries in the Agency remains the same, the Dispensary at Ranapur in Jhabua having been abolished on financial grounds.

The Agent to the Governor General has sanctioned the construction of a new Dispensary at Sardarpur, and the cost of its maintenance will be met from the Agency Road Fund. This institution will, it is believed, be much appreciated by the people of the station and surrounding district, the want of proper accommodation and of the necessary funds having hitherto crippled the efforts of the Medical officer in charge.

19. *Chickli Police.*—The arrangement proposed by my predecessor, and mentioned in last year's report, has received the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General, but the difficulty of organizing a really efficient corps on the line sanctioned is so great that I propose to furnish a separate report to the Agent to the Governor General on the subject.

20. *Native Industry.*—There is nothing to be mentioned under this head, the States under this Agency having done nothing to promote this cause.

21. *Post Office.*—No addition was made to the number of Post Offices in the Agency, but the Imperial Post Office at Amjhera has been withdrawn, the Gwalior Darbar having established its own Post Office.

22. *Inspection Tour.*—Major Martelli visited all parts of the Agency during the year, remaining for four months under canvas, and travelling nearly one thousand miles. In September he made a trip to Manpur. In October he visited Ali Rajpur and Jobut. In the beginning of November he proceeded to Indore in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's visit to Indore. From this place he went to Budnawar, Multan, Kachi, Baroda and Bukhtgurrh. In December he again visited Manpur in order to arrange the preliminaries to the survey of the Parganna. Having done this, he proceeded to Bagode, Mahesir and Mundlesur. In January he went to Burwani, and, having invested the Rana with full powers, inspected all the hilly districts south of that State. Having returned to Burwani, he proceeded to Ali Rajpur, and from thence to all the important districts of that State. Passing through Bhabra and Ranapur, he went to Jhabua in the middle of February, and returned to Sardarpur on the 21st of that month. During this tour Major Martelli visited a large number of Bhil villages lying adjacent to his route, and made himself acquainted with their circumstances.

CHAPTER II.

Manpur (British) Pargana.

23. The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	1884-85.	1885-86.	EXPENDITURE.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue	5,438	5,827	Land Revenue	1,195	1,165
Sayer & Miscellaneous	4,106	3,767	Public Works	2,850	2,742
Abkari	2,180	2,811	Law and Justice	1,395	1,312
Stamps	632	524	Education	1,024	972
Law and Justice	185	168	Forest establishment	1,323	1,391
			Miscellaneous	10	40
TOTAL	12,541	13,097	TOTAL	7,797	7,622
Balance of last year	4,255	2,706	Cash remitted to Indore Treasury	5,506	3,000
			Book debit for grass supplied to Mhow Commissariat	793	1,489
			Cash balance at the end of the year	2,706	3,692
GRAND TOTAL	16,796	15,803	GRAND TOTAL	16,796	15,803

The receipts for the year show an aggregate increase of Rs556, which was due to the increase under "Land Revenue" and "Abkari." The increase under Land Revenue is attributed to full rental having been realised from Bhils, to whom land was given free of rent in the previous years. The decrease under "Sayer Miscellaneous" was due to fuel and timber having been exported in a lesser quantity than the preceding year. The increase under Abkari was, owing to greater competition, among the bidders at the auction sale of the contract.

None of the items of expenditure call for an explanation, the discrepancies being inconsiderable.

24. *Survey and Settlement*.—The term of the present settlement expires on 31st March 1887. An accurate survey of the Pargana in view of a fresh settlement under a revised assessment has been sanctioned by Government, and is now approaching completion.

The present settlement was made in 1867 and has been worked on the Malguzari system. No regular revenue survey was made, and consequently much revenue was lost, and the assessments then fixed were based on data which have now been proved most inaccurate. The new settlement cannot fail to result in a large increase of revenue, however liberal may be the rates finally approved and levied. These matters will form the subject of separate references as occasions arise, and a final report will be submitted when the settlement is complete.

25. *Rainfall and Crops*.—The rainfall at Manpur was registered 34.65 inches against 43.60 of the preceding year. Although the fall was nearly equal to the average, it was not equally distributed, and consequently the kharif crops suffered a good deal. The outturn of rabi crops was, however, equal to the average. As the rains stopped as early as September, the supply of water in wells was scanty, and consequently the opium and sugarcane crops were sown to a smaller extent than usual.

26. *Education*.—There are four schools in the Pargana, viz., at Manpur, Khurdi, Shirpur and Kolani. The average attendance for the year was 101 instead of 99.60 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these schools was Rs1,281-7-1. None of the scholars in the Manpur English School was able to go up for the annual examination of the Malwa Schools.

27. *Judicial*.—

CIVIL.

Suits remaining at close of 1884-85	9
Filed during the year 1885-86	81
	—
TOTAL	90
	—
Disposed of during 1885-86	87
Pending at close of do.	3
Total value of suits disposed of	Rs2,356-5-5
Average cost of suits	Rs2-3-10

CRIMINAL.

	No. of cases.	Persons implicated
Receiving stolen property	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	20	29
Miscellaneous offences	46	58
TOTAL	66	87

Of the persons convicted, 53 were fined and 4 was imprisoned.

28. *Forest*.—As already arranged, one compartment was cut during the year, and the price realized by sale of the timber was Rs135. The arrangements made for the conservation of the Pargana Forest are working well.

The quantity of grass supplied to the Commissariat Department at Mhow was 1,066,194lb, and the profit, Rs1,599-4-8, will appear in the form of a book debit in the accounts for the current year.

29. *Public Works*.—The sum of R2,742-8 spent on public works during the year was thus utilised :—

	R.	a.	p.
Repairs to buildings	478	12	6
„ to Pargana roads	566	11	3
„ to wells	682	9	0
New wells	1,014	7	3
TOTAL	2,742	8	0

The last named sum of R1,014-7-3 was spent on sinking and building a well at Khurdi, Seetula and Kolani.

30. The Kamasdar, Assad Khan, performed his duties with zeal and intelligence. As soon as the new settlement of the Pargana is made the revenue will increase, and admit of a more experienced and better trained revenue officer being appointed on a higher salary.

CHAPTER III.

Native States.

DHAR.

31. The receipts from all sources amounted to R7,63,200 against R7,77,174 of the preceding year, and the expenditure to R7,46,551 against R7,31,388 of the previous year. There was thus a surplus of R16,649.

32. *Health*.—A few cases of cholera occurred in Badnawar and Dhar in April and May, otherwise the general health of the State was good.

33. *Crops and rainfall*.—The rainfall at Dhar was 17.41. In the Kukshi Pargana it was only 12.07, consequently the kharif crops suffered heavily. The yield of rabi crops in Malwa, where the soil is rich, was almost equal to the average; but, owing to deficiency of water in wells and tanks, opium could not be cultivated to usual extent.

34. *Judicial : Civil*.—His Highness the Maharaja is alive to the injustice and inconvenience which is caused by the dilatoriness of his Civil Courts, and has promised to take steps to remedy the evil. The number of civil suits that were filed during the year was 4,811, their total value being R2,58,468. The number of cases disposed of was 3,261, leaving a balance of 1,550 for settlement.

Criminal.—The number of cases that came up for trial was 941, of which 910 were disposed of during the year, leaving 31 cases pending at end of the year.

35. *Jail*.—Including the prisoners remaining in Jail at beginning of the year, the number admitted was 215, of which 125 were released and 4 died, leaving a balance of 86 at close of the year. The health of the prisoners was good. The number that came under medical treatment was 248, of whom 4 died. The new Jail which was commenced last year has been completed at a cost of about R21,000. The prisoners are being taught to weave Durries.

36. *Education*.—The number of schools maintained by the State has been increased from 19 to 22, and the cost of maintaining them was R7,495. The average daily attendance of the male schools was 736.21, and that of girls' school 20.00. Hitherto the girls' school was under a male teacher, but His Highness the Maharaja intends to appoint a female tutor. This arrangement will certainly be a great improvement. The High School at Dhar sent up four candidates for the Entrance Examination, but only one came out successful. The State has at its own expense sent five scholars to Poona and Bombay, in order to study the arts, engineering, and medicine.

37. *Dispensaries*.—The number of patients who received medical aid in the State dispensaries during the year was 21,787, of whom 17,658 were cured, 3,653 left before completely cured, and 147 died, leaving a balance of 329 at end of the year.

The number of dispensaries in the State has increased from 5 to 6, a new Dispensary having been opened at Kesur in the Dhar Pargana.

The number of vaccinations performed was 182, of which 109 cases proved successful. Vaccination is evidently not popular in Dhar territory as the above numbers testify.

38. *Irrigation*.—The amount spent on works of irrigation by the State was R6,970 against R9,067 in the previous year. Of the above sum R260 was spent on new wells, and R6,710 in repairing and deepening old wells and tanks.

39. *Forests*.—Some approach to a system of Forest Conservancy has been introduced in the Pargana of Nimanpur, which possesses valuable timber. Major Martelli proposed that the Durbar should work this forest on the British system, but hitherto nothing has been done owing to the difficulty of obtaining the services of a qualified officer.

JHABUA.

40. The results of the financial administration of this State for the year are as follow :—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1884-85.	1895-86.		1884-85.	1895-86.
	R	R	ORDINARY.	R	R
Cash balance of last year . . .	2,925	2,972	Administration charges . . .	83,623	88,597
Receipts from all sources . . .	1,31,379	1,34,412	Khasgi or personal expenses of the Chief	35,000	35,010
Debts incurred . . . . .	...	5,000			
			TOTAL	1,18,623	1,26,607
			Liquidation of debts	12,709	15,659
			Total Expenditure	1,31,332	1,42,266
			Cash balance	2,972	118
TOTAL	1,34,304	1,42,384	TOTAL	1,34,304	1,42,384

The increase under the receipts is due to a rise in the Abkari contract. The expenditure of the year under report shows an increase of R7,984 as compared with the preceding year. This was due to an increased expenditure under "Khasgi," and the expenses connected with His Highness the Raja's visit to Indore and Oonkar Mandhata in November last. In order to meet this increased expenditure, the State has had to borrow a sum of R5,000 shown on the credit side.

The Chief's Khasgi allowance has been fixed at R35,000, but it is to be regretted that he does keep within that sum. The resources of the State are thus crippled, and the Dewan Narain Rao Bhikaji, who holds his post only with our support, is unable to reduce the burden of the State debt as much as he would otherwise have been able to do had the Chief been less extravagant.

The State debts now amount to R91,223-7-1, and if the Chief does not exceed his allotment or incur fresh debts, the Dewan will, it is hoped, be able to clear off the liabilities of the State in the course of from eight to ten years. The Chief is surrounded by evil advisers, and the Dewan who guards the interests of the State with great care and attention finds much difficulty in carrying on the business of the State.

41. *Judicial: Civil*.—There were 283 cases pending at beginning of the year, and 664 were filed, making a total of 947. Of these, 519 were disposed of and 428 remained unsettled at end of the year. Although no complaints have reached the Agency, the above statistics prove that the Durbar Courts are dilatory and careless in the administration of justice.

This matter will be strongly represented by me to the Durbar.

Criminal.—The following table shows the work done by the Durbar Courts in the Criminal Branch of the Department :—

OFFENCES.	Pending at close of the year 1884-85.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1895-86.	REMARKS.
Murder	5	1	6	6	...	
Culpable homicide	2	2	4	3	1	
Robbery	2	11	13	11	2	
Dakaity	3	2	5	2	3	
Arson and mischief	1	1	2	1	1	
Suicide	2	4	6	6	...	
Miscellaneous	181	668	849	485	364	
TOTAL	196	689	885	514	371	

The number of criminal cases pending at close of the year is very unsatisfactory, and the increase in crime, as compared with the previous year, is indicative of defective Police arrangements. These defects are in great measure attributable to the apathy and incapacity of the Maharaja.

42. *Dispensaries*.—It is to be regretted that one of the three dispensaries in the State, viz., that at Ranapur, which is the head-quarters of a Thana, had to be closed in November last for want of funds. The Durbar has, however, applied for the services of a pensioned Hospital Assistant on a reduced salary, and as soon as such a man can be found, the dispensary will be re-opened. The two dispensaries at Jhabua and Thandla are useful institutions. The number of persons who availed themselves of these dispensaries was 10,917. Of these, 10,174 were cured, 478 left before recovering, 48 died, and 217 remained under treatment at end of the year. The number of major and minor operations performed at the dispensaries was 16 and 611 respectively.

43. *Health*.—The public health of the State was generally good, the usual malarious fever, which is prevalent during October, November and December, having been of a milder type than in the previous year.

44. *Education*.—The ten Bhil boys mentioned in last year's report are progressing fairly in these studies. The average daily attendance of the schools for boys in the State was, 155.00 and of that for girls 15.00. The education imparted by the State schools is of an elementary kind.

45. *Vaccination*.—The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 166 only, as compared with 536 in the previous year.

46. *Rainfall and Crops*.—The rainfall during the year was only 19.33 inches. It was, however, favorable to the Mucca crops, the outturn of which was abundant. This was a great relief to the Bhil population of Jhabua, as had this crop failed it would have aggravated the distress experienced later in the year very considerably. The outturn of rabi crops was far below the average, there having been no winter rains in this portion of the Agency.

ALI RAJPUR.

47. *Finances*.—The subjoined table shows the results of the financial administration of the year :—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R		R	R
I. (1) Land Revenue	46,088	42,317	I. Land Revenue	8,271	8,361
Arrears of Revenue	1,164	155	II. Treaties and Engagements	10,580	10,800
(2) Sayer and miscellaneous	6,811	9,787	III. Law and Justice	10,442	9,110
(3) Abkari	15,582	14,439	IV. Police	15,519	15,686
Arrears of Abkari	178	144	V. Education	1,159	1,064
III. Customs	13,293	12,940	IV. Political Charges	1,500	1,500
IX. Law and Justice	3,190	2,464	VII. Pensions	3,584	3,358
XV. Miscellaneous	2,843	2,527	VIII. State Charges	11,919	13,249
			IX. Miscellaneous	3,296	6,068
			E. Public Works	1,657	5,047
			G. Interest . . . . .	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	89,149	84,773	TOTAL	67,927	74,243
Cash Balance	35,064	42,005	H. Public debts	14,281	829
			Extraordinary . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	82,208	75,072
			Cash Balance on 1st April 1886	42,005	51,706
GRAND TOTAL	1,24,213	1,26,778	GRAND TOTAL	1,24,213	1,26,778

The receipts from all sources amounted to R84,773 as compared with R89,149 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of R4,376, which is chiefly attributable to remissions made to certain Bhils of the Chuktalla Pargana, where the land was of an inferior quality, and also in other parganas where the crops had failed, owing to deficient rainfall. The increase under sayer and miscellaneous was due to the exportation of timber and mohwa in

larger quantities than usual. In order to relieve the distress caused by the failure of their crops, the Bhils were allowed to cut timber from the State forests for sale in Dhar, Ratlam and Bavnagar, where good prices are realized for timber of all dimensions.

There is a slight falling off under the heads of Abkari, Customs, Law and Justice and Miscellaneous, but the receipts from these sources are liable to fluctuation, and do not call for an explanation.

The three items of expenditure under which there was an increase are Public Works, State Charges and Miscellaneous.

Under Public Works there was an increase of Rs3,390. This was chiefly due to the construction of a thana at Sorwa, and collection of materials for building a thana at Chandpur. The increase of Rs1,330 under State Charges is attributed to expenses in connection with the marriage negotiations of the daughters, and also to the late illness of Maharana Waje Singh.

The increase under Miscellaneous was Rs2,772. Of this, Rs1,000 was paid as donation to the Daly College at Indore; Rs1,200 paid for a carriage and a pair of horses purchased for the Maharana; Rs300 paid as subscription to Her Excellency Lady Dufferin's Fund; and the remaining sum of Rs272 spent on account of travelling allowance, &c.

48. *Land Revenue*.—Major Martelli, my predecessor, visited during his tour all the Parganas of the Ali Rajpur State, except Walpur, Amba, Dabri and Takarbara. In consideration of the loss the Bhil cultivators had suffered owing to a bad season, a general remission of revenue, amounting to one anna in the rupee, was made in all the Parganas. In the Chuktalla Pargana a remission of two annas in the rupee was allowed in all cases where the land was found to be of an inferior quality. In the village of Kilana, Pargana Jherun, where the land was inferior and the rate of assessment as high as Rs12 per plough, a permanent reduction of two rupees per plough has been made. Similarly, in some villages of the Chuktalla Pargana, where the land was found to be very hilly and unproductive, a permanent reduction in the rate of assessment has been made at a cost to the revenue of Rs410-8 per annum. It is probable, however, that these reductions will induce the Bhils of the neighbouring country to settle in Ali Rajpur territory to the future advantage of the State. The rate of assessment at present obtaining in Ali Rajpur ranges between Rs5 and Rs12, and Major Martelli found that the rates were lighter than those existing in all the neighbouring States except Burwani.

49. *Abkari*.—The three systems of leasing the Kalali contracts, mentioned in previous reports, have worked well and the Bhils are contented. There does not appear any reason at present to make any change in these systems.

50. *Forest*.—No change has been made in the management of the State Forest. Owing to a bad season, the Bhils, who have no other means of maintenance, were allowed to cut and sell timber from the State Forest.

51. *Phulmal Estate*.—The revenue of this Pargana has not improved during the year. This is attributable in part to a bad season. The number of ploughs in the preceding year was 325, but this has been reduced by ten ploughs.

52. *Crops and Rainfall*.—The total fall of rain in Ali Rajpur was 23.20 inches, while in the previous year it was 49.50. Had the fall been equally distributed over the season it would have saved the kharif crops. The rabi crops also failed in this territory owing to want of water.

53. *Health*.—Malarious fever was prevalent, as is usual in this part of the country, from October to December, but otherwise the health of the State was good.

54. *Schools*.—There are four schools in the State, viz., Rajpur, Nanpur, Bhabra and Sorwa. The daily average attendance was 124 against 136 of the previous year, and 25 boys belonging to the Bhil and Bhilala class also attended the schools. A new school was opened at Sorwa, which is well attended by the children of Bhilalas. The Superintendent is doing his best to open schools for Bhil children, and his efforts have met with some success.

55. *Dispensary*.—The number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,774, of whom 2,692 were cured, 64 left before recovery, and 18 died.

56. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners was 34, and the average cost per head was Rs51-10-8 for the year.

57. Thakur Jowan Singh, the Superintendent, has been very favorably reported on by my predecessor, who styles him "the right man in the right place." He has made himself very popular among the Bhils, over whom he has great influence. The Superintendent is exerting himself to the best of his power in bringing to an end the negotiations which are

going on for the marriage of the three daughters of the late Rana Rupdeo. Sufficient money has been provided for the purpose from the current year's Budget.

The Suddar Amin, Ramkrishnapaut, who is the executive official under the Superintendent, and performs all the judicial work, continues to give satisfaction.

58. *Debts.*—The liabilities of the State amount to Rs4,951-3-5, of which Rs69,375 is due to Government on account of nazarana on the succession of Waje Singh. In order to meet these debts there was a balance of Rs51,706 in the State Treasury. In case the marriages of the daughters take place during the current year, a sum of about Rs 45,000 will be required, but even if this expenditure is incurred, it will not be difficult to pay up the first instalment of the nazarana due this year, the forecast of the current year's finances being a favourable one.

BARWANI.

59. *Finances.*—The following statement shows the financial statistics of the year under report:—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue	59,240	46,769	Land Revenue	9,904	9,963
Sayer	9,228	7,675	Customs	4,906	4,545
Excise	18,386	23,749	Law and Justice	14,673	13,018
Law and Justice	7,786	6,007	Public Works	45,430	49,174
Customs	40,082	33,864	Police	21,605	22,009
Miscellaneous	6,968	6,809	Education	4,577	4,438
Interest on Government paper	14,275	15,375	Political charges	6,809	6,455
TOTAL	1,55,965	1,39,748	Pensions and Charity grants	5,617	6,310
Balance of last year, including Gov- ernment paper for Rs2,50,000.	2,90,435	2,97,645	State charges	23,189	21,819
GRAND TOTAL	4,46,400	4,37,393	Miscellaneous	12,545	12,924
			TOTAL	1,48,755	1,50,655
			Balance Cash and Government paper for Rs2,50,000.	2,97,645	2,86,738
			GRAND TOTAL	4,46,400	4,37,393

Receipts.

There was a large decrease of Rs12,471 under the head of Land Revenue. This sum represents the arrears of Land Revenue which could not be recovered owing to a bad season and failure of crops. It was deemed advisable to postpone the recovery of these arrears until next year, when the money will be realised in two instalments.

The decrease under sayer is due to several causes, and the sources from which this income is derived, are liable to fluctuation.

The large increase under excise is the result of greater competition at the auction sale of the contracts.

The large falling off under customs is attributed to decrease of traffic in grain, timber, cloth and other articles, owing to a bad year.

Expenditure.

The decrease as compared with the previous year under Public Works is owing to reduced expenditure on the Hindolbara road.

The decrease under State charges was due to the absence of any extraordinary expenditure, such as the purchase of a carriage and horses in the previous year.

The total receipts for the year were Rs1,39,784, and the expenditure Rs1,50,655. There was thus a deficit of Rs10,907, which was met from the surplus of last year. Had the Land Revenue been realised in full the deficit would have been avoided. The financial condition of

the State is, however, satisfactory, as the State Treasury contained R36,738 in cash, and R2,50,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities at the close of the year.

60. *Installation of His Highness the Rana.*—His Highness Rana Indurjit Singh, having shown by his successful management of the Anjar Pargana that he was capable of ruling his State, was invested, under the orders of the Government of India, by my predecessor Major Martelli on the 16th January last with extensive administrative powers, subject to certain conditions which were explained to and accepted by the Rana. These conditions comprise the administration of the finances of the State in accordance with an approved Budget Estimate; the right of initiative of the Dewan in all State business, and the protection of the rights and privileges of the Bhil population of the State.

61. The Dewan nominated by the British Government is Pundit Sham Narain, whose services have been lent by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for a period of 2½ years, and who brings a high character for zeal and ability. I trust that His Highness the Rana, with the assistance and advice of Pundit Sham Narain, will be enabled to rule his State satisfactorily. I have also to record the lamented death of Khan Bahadur Mohamed Najuf Khan, the late Dewan, to whom the Barwani State is deeply indebted for its present prosperity. The Khan Bahadur retired on a pension on the 31st July 1885.

62. *Crops.*—The rainfall at Burwani was 7·55 inches, but the average for the whole of the State was 10·65 inches. At Anjar, which is the richest Pargana in the State, the fall was so inopportune that the outturn of wheat and opium was almost nothing, and hence the land revenue has fallen into arrears. The kharif crops did not suffer so much as the rabi.

63. *Health.*—A few cases of cholera occurred in three villages to the west of Barwani in September last; otherwise the public health was good.

64. *Education.*—The average daily attendance at the 13 male and two girls' schools, maintained at a cost of R4,438, was 561·49 against 543·35 of the previous year. Six boys competed at the annual examination of the Malwa Schools, but the result is not yet known.

65. *Dispensary.*—The Dispensary at Anjur has not yet been opened for want of a suitable building which is now under construction. The number of patients treated in the three dispensaries now existing was 19,034, of whom 18,796 were cured and 58 died. The cost of maintaining these dispensaries was R3,802-11-6.

66. *Jail.*—The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 85, the daily average being 17. The cost of feeding each prisoner was R39-4-5 for the year.

The Jail building which was commenced last year has been finished at a cost of R18,261-4.

JOBAT.

67. *Finances.*—The financial result for the year has been as follows:—

	R
Cash Balance on 1st April 1885	4,902
Receipts from all sources	19,016
TOTAL	23,918
<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Ordinary	18,160
Liquidation of debts	1,300
Extraordinary (funeral obsequies of Ratan Koorba)	429
TOTAL	19,889
Cash Balance on 1st April 1886	4,029

68. *Health.*—The sickness caused by malaria was greater than usual, but on the whole the public health was good.

69. *Crops.*—Owing to a scanty rainfall the kharif crops suffered heavily. The rabi crop raised in this part of the country is usually very small.

70. *The Rana.*—Rana Sarup Singh, who is now in his nineteenth year, was allowed to leave the Indore College. He now resides at Ghora and associates with the Kamdar, with a view to learning the work of administration. He is a well-behaved lad, and should he continue to give his attention to the business he will soon become acquainted with the affairs of his small State.

71. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao Bapuji, performs his duty satisfactorily.

MATHWAR.

72. Rana Ranjit Singh is carrying on the affairs of his small estate satisfactorily.

73. Thakur Bahadur Singh manages his estate well.

74. The dowager Thakurani Indurba is managing this petty estate under the orders of this office. Her son, Dhirap Singh, is now 7 years of age.

BAGODE PARGANA (DEWAS).

75. The receipts from all sources were Rs.909-0-7, and the expenditure Rs.273-6-11. The surplus, viz., Rs.635-9-8, was paid to Dewas State as usual.

76. The Dispensary opened at Padlia last year is doing good work. The number of patients who availed themselves of this institution was 1,262, of whom 1,257 were cured and 5 died.

77. The Kamashdar Kishanlall is doing his best to improve the land revenue of this Pargana.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

78. A Commission, consisting of Deep Singh, Thakur of Charawad (Gwalior), and Wamon Rao Bapuji, Kamdar of Jobut, was appointed to enquire into the liabilities of the Thakur, and it has been found that the debts amount to Rs. 1,03,603-14-9. My predecessor summoned the Thakur to Sardarpur in August last, and explained to him the result of the Commission. He accepted the amount of liabilities as correct, and signed an agreement, promising to pay off all debts, except that of the principal creditor, a Rutlam merchant, within twelve months from the date of the agreement. Ten months have since elapsed, but the Thakur has done nothing towards clearing his debts. Complaints have been received from several creditors of the Thakur regarding the non-payment of the debts owed by him for the last four years. He has been repeatedly pressed by successive Political Agents to put his house in order, but nothing definite has yet been effected. The affairs of this Thakurate are fast approaching a crisis.

KACHI BARODA, BUKHTGARH, AND DHOTRIA.

79. There is nothing calling for special remarks regarding these Thakurates.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

80. The Bhumias of Jamnia, Mota, and Chota Burkhera, Gurhee and Rajgurrh, have managed their estates well. Several complaints have been received against the Bhumia of Nimkhera, Dariyao Singh, who bears a bad character.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

81. *Finances.*—

[illegible][illegible]

Balance on 1st April 1886	TOTAL .	4,797	6	1
		<u>1,193</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
	GRAND TOTAL .	5,990	12	2

All the debts which were due by the estate at close of the preceding year have been paid off since the close of the year under report, and consequently they are not shown in the above account.

82. The Bhumia Sher Singh seems well able to manage his affairs, and a recommendation will shortly be made that he be given full authority over his estate.

BHARUD PURA.

83. *Finances—*

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1885	16	10	4
Receipts for the year	4,934	11	11
TOTAL .	4,951	6	3

Expenditure.

Ordinary	3,468	8	3
Liquidation of debts	500	0	0
Extraordinary	980	12	6
TOTAL .	4,949	4	9
Balance on 1st April 1886	2	1	6
TOTAL .	4,951	6	3

The liabilities of the estate amount to R758-15, and owing to marriages and deaths in the Bhumia's family, the liquidation of debts is much hampered.

84. The Bhumia's brother Dowlut Sing, who is charged with dakaity and escaped from custody in the previous year, is still at large.

85. *Finance.*

KOTIDEH.

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1885	500	10	3
Receipts for the year	1,167	1	11
TOTAL .	1,667	12	2

Expenditure.

Ordinary	1,666	7	1
Payment of debts	0	0	0
	1,666	7	1
Balance on 1st April 1886	1	5	1
TOTAL .	1,667	12	2

The debts due by the estate on the same date were R350.

86.

CHIKTIABAR.

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1885	18	1	6
Receipts for the year	801	6	2
TOTAL .	819	7	8

Expenditure.

Ordinary	636	12	3
Liquidation of debts	181	1	5
	817	13	8
Balance on 1st April 1886	1	10	0
TOTAL .	819	7	8

The liabilities of the estate on the same date were R226-15-11.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing number of wells and tanks, and expenditure incurred thereon by Native States in the Bhopawar Agency during 1885-86 for purposes of irrigation and drinking.

WELLS.										TANKS.						TOTAL OF BOTH.			
DEEPENING OLD ONES.			NEW WELLS.			TOTAL.			DEEPENING OLD ONES.			NEW ONES.			TOTAL.				
No.	Cost.	R a. p.	No.	Cost.	R a. p.	No.	Cost.	R a. p.	No.	Cost.	R a. p.	No.	Cost.	R a. p.	No.			Cost.	R a. p.
Dhar	30	6,025 0 0	1	260 0 0		31	6,285 0 0		7	685 0 0		...	...		...	...		R a. p.
Jhabua	48	653 8 0	42	1,554 11 9		90	2,208 3 9		3	1,979 9 0		1	421 10 0		4	2,401 3 0		685 0 0	
Ali Rajpur . . . . .	...	...	11	374 12 2		11	374 12 2		...	...		...	...		...	...		38
Barwani	12	352 12 6	9	1,973 1 1		21	2,325 13 7		...	...		...	...		...	...		6,970 0 0
Jobit . . . . .	...	...	3	19 5 9		3	19 5 9		...	...		...	...		...	...		94
Bagode	16	782 0 3	13	690 0 0		29	1,472 0 3		...	...		...	...		...	...		4,609 6 9
TOTAL	106	7,813 4 9	79	4,871 14 9		185	12,685 3 6		10	2,664 9 0		1	421 10 0		11	3,086 3 0		11	
																		196	
																		15,771 6 6	

A. P. THORNTON, Captain,

Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the number of messages despatched from, and received at, Dhar and Sardarpur Offices during the year 1885-86.

MONTH.	NUMBER OF RECEIVED MESSAGES.		NUMBER OF SENT MESSAGES, INCLUDING FEE.		REMARKS.
	Dhar.	Sardarpur.	Dhar.	Sardarpur.	
April 1885	139	46	90	53	
May „	42	32	110	52	
June „	68	126	52	60	
July „	65	30	51	36	
August „	79	49	40	67	
September „	188	146	180	173	
October „	167	166	165	183	
November „	123	58	98	51	
December „	116	39	121	39	
January 1886	107	37	90	28	
February „	100	26	99	41	
March „	139	72	120	80	
TOTAL .	1,333	827	1,216	863	

A. P. THORNTON, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX H.

No. 415, dated Guna Agency, the 25th June 1886.

From—COLONEL M. G. GIRARD, C.B., Political Assistant, Guna.

To—SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Guna Agency for the year 1885-86, of which, however, I have only held charge for about two months of the period under review. Major A. H. S. Neill was in charge from 1st April to about the end of October last, and was within the next three months succeeded by Captain Masters, Lieutenant Edwards, and Captain Money.

Native States.

GWALIOR.

Bajranghar.—Waman Rao Tantia still holds the post of Subah of this District, with satisfaction to all.

TONK.

Chapra.—Hakim Samad Khan has been Amil during the past year, which has passed quietly and prosperously.

Ragughar.—Raja Jaimandal Singh, 67 years of age, enjoys good health, but seldom stirs abroad, chiefly, I believe, from dislike of having to pass through territory formerly belonging to his family and now in possession of the Gwalior State.

Revenue about R24,000.

Debt about R20,000.

Population about 17,000.

Gurrah.—Raja Balbhadar Singh, 17 years old, was, in accordance with instructions received from the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, invested with power last January by Captain Money.

Revenue about R12,000.

Debt—*Nil*.

Population about 10,000.

Dhananda.—Thakur Bhim Singh, 27 years old, lost his mother and wife during the past year. His management is careless, and estate considerably in debt.

Revenue about R9,000.

Debt R15,000.

Population about 4,000.

Parone.—Raja Gajandar Singh is 17 years of age, and his estate well managed by the Kamdar Mohamed Shafi-ud-din.

Revenue R12,000.

Debt—*Nil*.

Population about 7,000.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh is now 15 years old. Jemadar Khusbal Singh had superintendence of this State, as well as of those of Gurra, Bhadowra, Parone and Sirsi, until last December; when, by orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, this supervision was discontinued. The present Kamdar Guru Ramlal, appointed in June 1885, seems an indifferent administrator.

Revenue R5,000.

Population about 2,700.

Bhadowra.—Raja Madho Singh, 10 years of age, has a very good Kamdar in Kanhai Ram, who manages affairs satisfactorily.

Revenue R7,000.

Population about 3,300.

Sirsi.—Dewan Bijey Singh Bahadur, 19 years old, I have not seen since my return to Guna, but he is, I believe, progressing favourably.

Revenue R4,000.

Population about 4,000.

Judicial.—Sixty-nine civil cases have been settled during the year against 31 of last.

This increase seems due to the triennial change of regiments; many of the Bunias of the 2nd Central India Horse having before their departure filed suits.

Of criminal cases 19 have been disposed of.

In two of the cases the prisoners were committed to the Court of Sessions of the Resident of Gwalior, and one was transferred to the Bajranghar Subat.

Boundary disputes.—The only boundary case settled during the past year was that of Khejra, Gwalior, *V.* Maradpur, Dhunanda.

That of Sepore, Ragughar, *V.* Amai, Tonk, which was last year decided by Captain Masters in favour of the former, was, in consequence of the appeal of the latter being allowed by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to have been re-investigated last February by Captain Masters, who came here for the purpose.

The Tonk authorities, however, refusing to appoint a Motamid, the case still remains in abeyance, and orders have been asked for in the matter.

Education.—The Agency school has been fairly attended locally, but the petty Chiefs of the neighbourhood evince a marked disinclination to any prolonged residence in Guna, or attendance at school.

The Head Master, Umanath Bajchi, is a well qualified and hard-working teacher.

Rupees 3,000 were invested in the purchase of three Government Promissory Notes this year.

Dispensary.—About 4,199 patients have attended the Dispensary during the past year. There has been no epidemic disease. Twenty-one died in the course of the year.

Health.—In the last hot season 62 people died of cholera in the Rampore Pergana of Bajranghur, and about 12 elsewhere. The epidemic was evidently caused by the return of pilgrims from the Singhust fair at Ujjain. Otherwise health was good.

Crops.—Jowari and makka suffered considerably from late and protracted rain; and a portion of Parone, in particular, from a very severe hail-storm in March. The winter crops were, however, excellent on the whole.

Local Manufactures.—No local manufactures exist in this district, save for the supply of local wants.

Trade.—There is but little trade of any description to and from this district.

Military.—The head-quarters of the 2nd Central India Horse were at Guna up to November when they marched to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi; and those of the 1st Central India Horse were transferred here in the beginning of December. In addition to the former detachments at Sehore, with 11 minor ones along the Trunk Road, one is now furnished as escort to the Resident of Gwalior.

Another party of 30 sabres under a native officer was also detached in the district for about two months in search of dacoits.

An increase of hospital accommodation has been long and urgently required, but from want of funds deferred from year to year.

Jail.—The Jail which, with its establishment, rations of prisoners, and contingent charges, cost about R1,600 per annum, has, at the conclusion of the year under review, five prisoners against six at the same period of last.

The health of prisoners has been good, and the discipline and cleanliness well maintained by Jemadar Bir Singh, an old pensioner of the regiment, decorated with the order of merit for his gallantry in the Mutiny.

Police.—Two dacoities only were reported during the year, the one in the Bhadowra State, and the other in the Chachora Pergana of Bajranghur. None of either gang were identified or captured. People are as a rule too poor to offer much temptation to robbers, and crime is chiefly restricted to cattle stealing, which is seldom reported; the losers preferring as a rule to attempt their recovery through paid informers, who make a regular livelihood by it.

Postal.—The services of these amalgamated departments has been well conducted, with the exception that latterly Bombay mails are retarded 24 hours beyond the time formerly required for the delivery of letters.

These now take four days from Bombay instead of three. This delay does not occur within this Agency.

One anomaly has to my knowledge caused delay in the transmission of telegrams to Guna; and that is, that whilst the office stamps here spell the name as I have now written it, the official lists of Telegraph Stations now spell it as *Ghuna*.

The monthly receipts on account of money-orders, &c., amount at times to Rs. 6,990-5-2. Post Offices have been opened at Chuppra and Ragughar.

Public Works.—The main Bombay and Agra road is in excellent repair, but the want of a permanent causeway at the Parbutti river is productive of very considerable inconvenience throughout and after the rainy season.

Funds are still declared wanting for the completion of the Regimental Hospital, though its accommodation is far below that authorized by Government. Now that the regiment has been increased by nearly 25 per cent., the completion of this work is urgently required.

A considerable amount of road repairs, drainage for the bazar, and a causeway over the Guna nulla are required before the next rainy season.

Irrigation.—There is none in this district, save from wells, though the whole country is covered with the remains of old tanks, most of which could be repaired at small cost, and with great advantage to the district.

A tank upstream from the Guna Bazar was sanctioned by the Acting Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in 1884, and completed last year, at a cost of about Rs. 3,000, which slightly exceeds the estimate. It has proved a very great success however, and not only assures a supply of water in the lower level wells, but has throughout the season maintained a supply of running water in the Guna nulla, which formerly became stagnant or dried up soon after the monsoon.

It would be practicable, and, I think, very conducive to general health and comfort, by slightly raising the level of this tank to maintain the flow of water throughout the hot season.

Stallions.—The well known Arab "Revenge" is still here, as well as "Hamadani," a bay Arab of 14'0½" hands, and "Moscow," a grey Arab galloway of 13'3."

About 71 mares were covered last year; but stock are starved and very few remounts fit for the regiment are obtained locally.

Annual tour.—The Officiating Political Assistant visited Bajranghar, Gurra and Bhadowra. In the short time I have held office I have been unable to go on tour, though I have visited a great part of the district on horseback.

There being only one Munshi and one English writer allowed here, it is almost impossible to move the office away from Guna without falling into arrears with the weekly forms and returns that have to be now sent in.

**Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the
Central India Agency for the year 1885-86.**

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1885-86.

Names of States.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.			GENERAL STATISTICS.			ARMED FORCES.						Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	No. of serious cases.					Principal productions.	SEASONS UNDER REPORT. FAVOURABLE OR OTHERWISE AS REGARDS.		GENERAL REMARKS.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Grenades.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Murder.	Highway and Gang dakaiti.	Attack on Government mails.	Suits and other small cases.	Health.		Agriculture.		
Dhanada.	Thakur.	Bhim Singh.	27	Feeble and easy-going	Not known.	4,186	8,000	Good.	Good.	the superintendence of the	
Gurga.	Raja.	Balbadar Singh.	7	Promising	Not known.	9,644	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.	Political Assistant, Gurga.
Raguhar.	Raja.	Jeymandal Singh.	67	A very fine specimen of the old Rajput aristocracy.	Not known.	16,920	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.	Good.	

APPENDIX No. 2.

No. , dated Bhopal Agency, Sehore, the
From—
To—

1886.

I have the honour to submit the second report on the Administration of the Narsingarh State for the year 1885-86.

2. I requested Moulvi Karamat Hussein, who had held charge of this office throughout the year, and who had a knowledge of the details of the management of the State, to prepare this report before his departure for England, but he was unable to do so, which is a pity, because I assumed charge of this office only two months ago, and have therefore not yet gained a full knowledge of the various departments of the Administration, but I write down what I have been able to acquire during two months' experience.

3. The officials and people are very conservative and partial to the old system of administration. Although several reforms in the Civil and Criminal Courts, the Police, and Tahsils, have been introduced, still everything is managed badly through the inefficiency of the officials. It will require not only constant exertion but considerable increase to the expenditure before good results can be produced, or the reforms instituted be of practical use.

4. The Judge of the Criminal Court is invested with the power of a second class Magistrate, and the Tehsildars with those of a Magistrate of the third class. In the Niabat are filed appeals from the decisions of the lower Courts, and such cases as are beyond the jurisdiction of the Judge. Some of the thanedars also are invested with the power of fining in trifling cases. Very few civil suits are instituted. From this it is not to be inferred that the people are not litigious, or are just and honest in their dealings. The real reason is that they have no reliance on the administration of justice by the State Courts, but it is hoped that by our persistent exertions and reforms their reliance will be increased.

Jagirdars.

5. The jagirdars owing to lax authority have become more or less independent, and they neglect their duties. This defect will be removed by a little trouble on the part of the State officials. The jagirdars even neglect to forward information of crime which is committed in their holdings. They have taken the law into their own hands, and even go so far as to resist the arrest of criminals within their jagirs. By and by these defects will be removed when the power of the law is recognised.

6. The criminal law of the State is founded on the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. This will be continued with more care and attention than hitherto with due regard to the condition and usages of the State and people.

7. The working of the Criminal and Civil Courts is shown in the statement in the Appendix. I had a mind to prepare a report almost similar to those prepared by district officers in British India, but was obliged to abandon my intention owing to the materials supplied being prepared according to no rule.

Revenue.

8. The population of the State is, according to the last census taken in 1881, 122,429. The area of the State appears to be almost 622 square miles. There still remains a good deal of fertile land not yet brought under cultivation. For this two causes may be assigned—

- (1) the zemindars reap greater advantages by grazing their cattle gratis on these waste lands;
- (2) they take very little interest in extending cultivation, and they are so independent that at the least provocation they leave their villages. Formerly in revenue suits the court-fees were paid in cash, *viz.*, 3½ per cent. of value of suit on the case being settled. Now the treasury issues stamped paper for this purpose.

9. The kharif during the past year did not yield a good outturn; the rabi or spring harvest proved an excellent one; wheat was produced in abundance; opium slightly suffered from blight; hail-stones fell in some villages, but the damages caused by them were not serious. The continued fall in the price of opium caused a difficulty in the collection of the State revenues. Formerly revenues used to be paid into the treasury at Narsingarh only; now it is paid into the head-quarter treasury of the tehsil, of which there are four, *viz.*, Narsingarh, Pachour, Khujner and Chhaphera. The State appoints and pays the patwaries. These patwaries are quite incompetent, and owing to their inefficiency the pecuniary interest of the State has been

greatly sacrificed. If such patwaries, as have passed a patwariship examination, be selected for these appointments as in British India, great benefits will accrue to the State, and the village records also will be correctly prepared.

10. In this State the word patel corresponds to the word lamberdar in British India. Instead of salaries they are given lands rent free. Besides patels there are mustajirs. These are the only persons to whom leases are given. They apportion the village land among the several cultivators; but owing to an absence of any arrangement to give them separate written papers, showing therein the amount held by each of these cultivators, and the rent for which each is responsible, these mustajirs and patels find opportunity for exactions from the cultivators. For the removal of this defect in future, separate leases, showing the area and the amount for which a cultivator is responsible, will be issued on the completion of the new settlement now under progress. The result of the new survey will be a decrease of revenue. The reasons are (1) the survey was not made in a satisfactory manner; (2) the inexperience of the officials and the dishonesty of the patwaries concerned. Patels, mustajirs and patwaries, two or three years before the commencement of the present survey, in order to deceive sowed common grains in good land, that is, jowar in wheat land or in opium land, so that the assessment be low. After the completion of the settlement they begin to produce wheat and opium in fields the rent of which had been assessed as jowar-producing fields, the mustajirs and patels carefully collecting the proper rent from the cultivators according to the produce. If the patwaries be careful in submitting annually accurate records of the kind of seed sown in each field, and there be satisfactory management in the sudder tehsil, the interest of the State could not thus be sacrificed at the time of a fresh settlement, and these records will be useful at the time of granting leases.

11. The new survey and settlement is being based on an agreement entered into by the State and zemindars under the mediation of the Political Agent, that the Rajgarh survey chain should be used and Rajgarh rates levied. The survey has been completed in the purganahs of Pachour and Khujnair to the satisfaction of the zemindars and leases issued, but the remaining purganahs' present different conditions, and the survey on this basis will most probably not be acceptable to the zemindars; and as the State revenue has fallen in the two purganahs already settled, and there will be no gain from the two remaining purganahs, therefore there will be a loss on account of the new settlement. The State was, at the beginning of the current year, visited by the Agent, Governor-General, and the Political Agent, who were, it is believed, satisfied with the settlement.

Medical.

12. There is in Narsingarh a charitable dispensary, to defray the cost of which ₹1,300 are subscribed by the State to the Agency; it does much good and relieves a large amount of suffering. There is at Khujnair a branch dispensary. To open another at Pachour is under contemplation. This will do much good both to the subjects of the State and to travellers passing on the Agra and Bombay Road. For purposes connected with sanitation there are 16 mehters and one daroga. Special attention is paid to this department. There is no city police, for which an arrangement will shortly be made.

Police.

13. Formerly there was no regular police; the Narsingarh tehsil sepoy acted also as city police, but two years ago a separate city police was formed. The strength of the police force of the State in the two circles into which it has been divided,—two inspectors, one in each circle, eight thanedars, four sub-thanedars, five havaldars, two hundred constables and other servants. To the last named, lands have been granted rent free instead of salaries, who assist the police. This department is not efficient. The statement in the Appendix proves this. Very few criminals were arrested during the year, and in many instances not even a clue was obtained to stolen property. No qualified experienced official has as yet been employed in this department. It has another difficulty to contend with. If an offender of this State hide himself in a village belonging to Rajgarh or any other State, the local official demurs to arrest him and give him up until he receives a written order from the Agency, and this rule works for the advantage of criminals as the villages of Rajgarh and Narsingarh are interlaced. Under such circumstances criminals of one State take shelter in another, and continue to commit crime with impunity. If measures be taken to secure concerted action on the part of these States in dealing with their criminals and co-operation in arrest and extradition, a fair measure of success may accrue to both States in the prevention and detection of crime.

Moghas and Bagrees.

14. At the beginning of the year the number of these on the register was 111, of these 76 were old, 20 new names were added, two returned, one died, and 12 absconded. There are now 98 Bagrees; to these 662 bighas 17 biswas of land have been granted, of which 548

bighas given on the following rates for ten years:—for the first five years rent free ; to pay half the assessment rates for the sixth and seventh years ; to pay three-fourths of the full assessment rates for the eighth and ninth years ; for the tenth and last year on full assessment rates. The remaining bighas, *i.e.*, 114, they cultivate on full assessment rates. Special attention has been paid to induce habits of honest industry and peaceful labours of agriculture, but they are incorrigible. The Bagrees of the neighbouring States are a source of constant trouble to the State. They protect their own mahals and villages, and commit offences in those of others. The neighboring States employ them for the protection of the people. They are like wolves engaged for the protection of sheep. But in this State every effort has been made to induce them to settle down to agriculture. Almost all crimes committed in this State are by Bagrees residing in the neighboring States. If under Act XXVII of 1871 they be ordered to live in one place under a strict guard of police maintained at the cost of each State, and if their attendance be taken day and night so that they may not go out of their mahals without permission, then good arrangement would be made. Unless each State makes proper arrangement and cooperate with one another, all our efforts will be in vain, and we will suffer the most. By the scheme I have noted, a criminal tribe called "Sansis" in the Punjab were compelled to settle down to agriculture and honest labours.

Public Works.

15. There is a great need of public buildings. Some works as stable, kothee, &c., had been completed before I arrived. But many other works, as hospitals, schools, serai, jail, dâk-bungalow, and Courts, have still to be supplied. For the construction of a dâk-bungalow a few rupees have been deducted from the contribution for the construction of the public road, and it is hoped it will be completed after the rainy season. For other buildings there are no means, and therefore the action of this department will remain contracted till the debts have been discharged. The serai will, however, be partly completed this year.

Education.

16. There is in the State a nominal madrissa, in which Hindee and Urdu are taught. An elementary vernacular madrissa was in the year opened at Khujnair. But no school has yet been opened equal to the requirement of the State. A good school will shortly be opened, which will soon begin to prepare boys up to the middle class standard.

Military.

17. There are two companies consisting of 128 soldiers. But the force is undisciplined. Their muskets are old and useless. It is very necessary that they be better armed, for there is a good deal of dacoity about. Besides these there are 200 peons. But these are mere messengers appointed to be sent into villages for Revenue and Civil Court purposes. There are 37 sowars.

Health.

18. There was in the year a mild outbreak of cholera, whose particulars are given in the statement. No expense or trouble was spared to mitigate the suffering of the people during its prevalence. There was a conspicuous absence of other diseases.

Receipts and Disbursements.

19. As I am making a correct estimate of receipts and expenditure, which will shortly be submitted to the Agent for sanction, it is deemed not necessary to append it to this report. I am making haste in preparing the report, as the time of sending it is passing. For the present it is necessary to note that there has been a considerable decrease in the revenue from sayer, liquors and drugs. Formerly the revenue from sayer amounted to R32,000, but last year the whole sum realised amounted to R20,000 only, out of which about R6,000 or R7,000 must have been paid to the collectors.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Maxoodangarh State, submitted by Golam Kadir Khan, Kamdar and Superintendent of Maxoodangarh, dated 25th May 1886.

Finance.

The gross annual income of the State has been R29,457-4-6 for the year under report. It may thus be detailed :—

Land Revenue	R.	a.	p.
Tanka and Bhet Receipts	23,547	10	6
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,827	9	0
	4,082	1	0
TOTAL	29,457	4	6
Total Expenditure	21,190	7	3
Cash Balance	8,266	13	3
At the end of the last year the State debts remaining unpaid were	18,528	6	4
Paid during the year under review	210	11	7
Balance still due	13,317	10	9

2. From the several registers kept in the Superintendent's office, it is found that during the year the following communications were received and issued :—

Receipts	3,123
Reports	162
Parwanas	2,191
Letters	160

Sixty-seven criminal cases, including cattle-lifting, were instituted during the year under report, and 109 offenders arrested. Out of these 8 offenders and 5 cases were committed to the Political Agent's Court, while the remaining 62 cases and 101 offenders were disposed of in the Superintendent and Kamdar's Court as noted in the margin.

Imprisoned	22
Fined	43
Imprisoned and fined	9
Acquitted	27

3. Ninety-five civil suits of the aggregate value of R3,937 were filed and disposed of.
4. Three hundred and nineteen miscellaneous cases were enquired into and settled.
5. Excess of rain injured the kharif crop.
6. The average price and rate of the cereals during the year was as under :—

Wheat 25 seers per Bhopal rupee.	Jowar 35 seers per Bhopal rupee.
Gram 28 ditto	Makka 40 ditto

7. Fifty-five manies and 10 sai of grain was imported from Seronj into the Maxoodangarh ilaka, while 114 manies of grain was exported to other foreign territories from Maxoodangarh.

8. It was customary to levy from cultivators 4 pie on each mani of grain supplied to them for sowing purposes by the sowkars. This tax has been abolished.

9. Seven wells were sunk and built with mud and brick within the Maxoodangarh State during the year under review.

10. Owing to the low prices of opium the agriculturists neglected its cultivation to a certain extent, and increased the plantation of sugarcane in lieu thereof.

11. Small-pox was prevalent during the year, causing great mortality among children.

12. There were no dacoities committed within the limits of the Maxoodangarh State, although they were perpetrated among the neighboring districts.

13. The Bagrees settled in this State, in addition to fallow lands, were provided with cultivated land on half the usual rent. They were granted also "taccavi" advances.

14. Pillars on the adjusted boundaries have been erected.

15. For want of funds the proposal to construct a new building for the Raja's residence was not carried out.

16. The Raja is still suffering from his usual malady.

17. The digging of the tank that was commenced last year has been half completed.

18. The construction of new buildings and shops in the newly-founded gunge started last year, has been nearly finished.

19. Due remissions of the customs dues to the people who have settled in the new gunge for trading purposes have been made.

20. In the month of January Sir Lepel Griffin, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, paid a visit to Maxoodangarh during his tour through the Agency. It is worthy of notice that for the past 30 or 40 years no Resident ever visited the place.

21. In the month of December 1885, the sister of the Raja of Maxoodangarh, and in April 1886 the Raja of Shapura, her husband, were guests of the Raja of Maxoodangarh.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Abstract translation of a Report regarding the administration of the Seronj Parganah of Tonk, submitted by the Amil of Seronj, dated 11th May 1886.

I have the honour to report briefly on the administration of the Seronj Parganah of Tonk, and the several reforms introduced by me during my tenure of Amilship of that parganah as follows.

2. Under instructions from Colonel W. Kincaid, Political Agent of Bhopal, conveyed to me personally during that officer's last visit to Seronj, I made a tour through the parganah inspecting the hills and jungles alleged to be the rendezvous of bad characters, and took a note of each of them.

3. In the several villages of the district a thorough search was made for bad and suspicious characters by the aid of informers, and, as a preliminary measure, some suspects were made to execute bonds to keep the peace, and securities were taken from others.

4. After completing my tour of the district I returned to Seronj. Here I prepared a statement showing the police arrangements to be adopted in the town of Seronj, and submitted the same for the sanction and approval of the Nawab of Tonk. His Highness the Nawab was pleased to sanction my proposal to send out regular sowars and sepoy to be placed in charge of the several stations for the protection of the people from bad characters.

5. Trustworthy officials selected from His Highness' troops, such as Naib Resaldars and others, were appointed Thanedars. The frontiers over which the "badmashes" were believed to cross over to other districts, were properly guarded by "chowkis," thus giving them as little chance as possible of carrying out their evil intentions.

6. Thanas were established 8 miles apart, so that one thanedar could give timely assistance to the other immediately on receipt of notice. They were also provided each with a Manual to guide them in the discharge of their several duties. The result was a thorough suppression of crime.

7. After this my attention was directed to the extension of cultivation and increase of population, and to attain this end I examined the jungles and hills, and founded 39 new villages on tracts of cultivable land, which were all peopled save a few owing to frontier disputes.

8. This measure proved beneficial to the State revenues and destroyed places of refuge for criminals as well as for wild ferocious animals, and also secured for me the thanks of His Highness the Nawab.

9. My attention was next directed towards the construction and repair of buildings in the town as well as the parganah. The buildings and shops along the bazar street, which were once in a ruinous state, were put in thorough repair, and several new ones were erected.

10. With a view to improve trade, a fair was instituted with His Highness the Nawab's sanction, and commenced from Magh Badi Ekam = 2nd January 1885. It was attended by numerous traders as if it were an old fair. This year the attendance was almost doubled, and commodities worth lakhs of rupees were bought and sold with advantage to trade. The police arrangement was perfect, because no complaints were received from merchants of having been robbed or maltreated.

11. The construction and lighting of bazar roads have added greatly to the appearance of the bazar and the convenience of the public.

12. A dispensary for the public convenience has also been established.

13. An old culvert that ran beneath the town, and evidently was originally intended to drain the place, was made serviceable again after the lapse of one hundred years during which it lay quite blocked up. It is so wide and high that three persons can walk abreast without inconvenience. This has proved a great boon to the public.

14. No dacoities have been reported this year in the parganah.

15. The Revenue Department was also well administered. Forty-four wells, that had become unserviceable through lapse of time, were repaired and utilised, and three new tanks (talab) were dug during the past and the present year; 3,633 bigas of waste land have been brought under cultivation, and 195 ploughs added to the number already in use.

16. The cultivators are happy and prosperous, making regular payments of land rent into the State treasury, and persevering in bringing new lands under cultivation.
17. Very few criminal cases have been instituted during the year under report.
18. Owing to excess of work no tour was undertaken during the year, but now it is intended that one should be made with a view to found more villages and to perform other works of importance, and thereby further ameliorate the condition of the parganah.

APPENDIX No. 5.

No. 19, dated Sehore, the 9th April 1886.

From—CAPTAIN E. S. MASTERS, Offg. Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal,
To—The Political Agent in Bhopal.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done by me as Boundary Settlement Officer during the months of February and March 1886.

2. In accordance with your demi-official instructions I proceeded on tour on the 2nd February 1886, and arrived at Sarali on the 10th of the same month. Owing to the non-arrival of the Mohtamids I was unable to commence operations till the 17th February. I settled one case at Sarali, and then marched to Sultaina, where I settled three cases. From thence marched to Mundla, on the Khilchipur-Rajgarh frontier, and settled three cases there. From thence, at the urgent instance of the Narsingarh Mohtamid, I proceeded to Kundeli for the purpose of settling some disputes in which that village was a party, but more especially the case of Nandni of Narsingarh and Kundeli of Rajgarh. I succeeded in settling two of the cases, in one of which there was no dispute, but failed to settle the principal one, Nandni *versus* Kundeli, and another Kalakhera *versus* Kundeli. I submit herewith a special report of my proceedings in the former case. In the "Karar Dad" of the 12th December 1884 it was agreed that the latter should be settled by punchayat. In accordance therewith I set the panches to work on the boundary. For three days they examined the boundary and became thoroughly conversant with its features, and then I brought them away with me to consider their decision. As they had not arrived at any decision up to the 6th April, I handed them over on that day to the Officer in charge of the Agency.

3. My intention had been to proceed from Kundeli to Kaliankheri for the purpose of taking up the dispute between that village and Piplia. But owing to the unexpected delay which arose in the case of Nandni *versus* Kundeli, which detained me nearly a week, I changed my mind as the season was getting too far advanced, and Kaliankheri was several days' march out of my way. I returned instead to Mundla, in the neighborhood of which there is a line of frontier between Khilchipur and Rajgarh, which the Khilchipur authorities were very anxious that I should demarcate.

4. This frontier comprises twelve cases in all, of which I had already settled 3, I now settled 8 more. The 12th, Kolukheri *versus* Moteepura, remains. The Rajgarh Mohtamid declared that it had formerly been settled mutually, but he was unable to produce the record or map of the former settlement without a reference to Rajgarh, which would involve delay. I therefore mapped the claims of both sides, and requested the Rajgarh Mohtamid to produce the documents as soon as possible; they have not yet been received.

5. I completed my operations at Mundla on the 25th of March, and started to return to Sehore the next day. I marched *via* Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and arrived at Sehore on the 2nd of April.

6. I append a list of the cases settled, showing in detail the manner in which each was settled, the length of the disputed boundary in each case, &c. The details of this statement may be summarised thus:—

Number of cases settled by mutual agreement	15
By Panchayet	1
By Boundary Settlement Officer	1*
	—
TOTAL	17
	—

Total length of boundary settled 13½ miles.
Number of pillars to be built 171.

7. In addition to the above I effected a temporary settlement of the boundary between Nandni of Narsingarh and Kundeli of Rajgarh, which I have reason to hope may be accepted by both States as a final decision.

* Decision accepted by both sides.

8. Before concluding my report I wish to record my entire satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the office establishment performed their duties. The Sarishtadar, Mahomed Amir Khan, has been 25 years in the office, and I found him particularly useful.

9. I also beg leave to offer the following suggestion, *viz.*, that when a boundary is settled beyond appeal, the States concerned be directed to build pillars within a *fixed period*, on the understanding that if they are not completed within that period, they will be done by contract, and the cost charged to the State. According to my experience the State authorities generally leave the building of the pillars until threatened with a contractor, and then, as they can do the work cheaper themselves, they set to work at them in earnest. Thus there is, as a rule, a great deal of unnecessary correspondence and worse than useless delay, and in many cases the temporary marks are effaced by time and weather before the pillars are begun, thus giving rise to future dispute.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

List of the Boundary Disputes settled by CAPTAIN E. S. MASTERS during the months of February and March 1886.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Name of State.	Versus.	Name of Village.	Name of State.	Date of decision.	No. of Rubakar.	Date of Rubakar.	Dis- tance.	No. of Pillars.	No. of English Letters.	Old Verma- cular file No.	By Panchayat or mutually or B. S. Officer.	REMARKS.
1	Sarali	Dewas, Jr. Br.	Versus	Rousia	Rajgarh	17th February 1886	16	17th February 1886	Feet. 1,569	7	1	1280	Mutually	
2	Naipanian	Ditto, Sr. Br.	"	Sultanin	Do.	23rd "	20	23rd "	3,681	9	2	1281	Do.	
3	Nairanian	Narsingarh	"	Do.	Do.	26th "	30	3rd March 1886	10,570	24	3	1282	Do.	
4	Pipila	Dewas, Sr. Br.	"	Gulkheri	Narsingarh	27th "	32	5th "	1,264	6	4	1283	Half by Pan- chayat & do.	
5	Mundla	Khilchipur	"	Karera	Rajgarh	6th March 1886	37	11th "	4,272	7	5	1284	Panchayat	
6	Do.	Do.	"	Kolukheri	Do.	8th "	38	11th "	3,429	5	6	1285	B. S. O.	
7	Khatakheri	Narsingarh	"	Kundeli	Do.	11th "	41	15th "	6,567	17	7	1287	Mutually	
8	Khajuri	Do.	"	Do.	Do.	11th "	42	15th "	4,880	13	8	1288	Do.	
9	Tartara	Khilchipur	"	Kolukheri	Do.	8th "	42	16th "	6,422	17	9	1286	Do.	Trijunction was fired by B. S. Officer.
10	Karanpura	Do.	"	Do.	Do.	8th "	52	24th "	5,884	11	10	1289	Do.	
11	Hatakhara	Rajgarh	"	Mundla	Khilchipur	22nd "	55	28th "	6,000	13	11	1290	Do.	
12	Do.	Do.	"	Hanotia	Do.	22nd "	56	28th "	532	3	12	1291	Do.	
13	Do.	Do.	"	Khuchania	Do.	22nd "	57	29th "	1,819	5	13	1292	Do.	
14	Sareri	Do.	"	Do.	Do.	22nd "	58	29th "	713	3	15	1293	Do.	
15	Kharekhakheri	Do.	"	Semli	Do.	25th "	59	30th "	6,388	17	16	1294	Do.	
16	Sareri	Do.	"	Do.	Do.	25th "	60	30th "	867	4	17	1295	Do.	
17	Phulkheri	Do.	"	Do.	Do.	25th "	61	31st "	5,141	10	18		Do.	
18	Kundeli	Do.	"	Nandni	Narsingarh		...			171	...			
19	Do.	Do.	"	Kalakheri	Do.		...							
20	Kolukheri	Do.	"	Motipura	Khilchipur		...							Only map- ped.

Panchayat
B. S. Officer
Mutual settlement, 11 miles

4,904 feet
3,429 "
3,585 "

Total 13 1/2 miles and 88 feet
= 13 miles 1,358 feet

E. S. MASTERS, Captain,
Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Report on Boundary Work in Bhopal Agency.

I was employed on boundary work in the Bhopal Agency from the 22nd February 1886 (the date of my departure from Bhopal) to the 15th April 1886 (the date of my arrival at Indore).

2. The boundary cases taken up were disputes between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and between Rajgarh and its Jagirdar Suthalia.

3. Of the Rajgarh-Narsingarh cases I settled and completed 11 disputes; in addition, in two other cases the Rajas agreed to abide by the Topographical Survey map, but I was unable to work off the boundaries; in one case I made an enquiry and recorded actual possession, so as to prevent any further dispute arising; and in one case I made an enquiry and recorded evidence, but was unable to decide the case owing to the discrepancy between the maps and pillars in an adjoining settlement.

4. All except four of these cases were settled either mutually or by panchayet. The only cases about which it is necessary to make any remarks, are the cases of Rajgarh, Patan and Peli Karar Mithanpur. These cases have been going on since 1862, and may now be considered mutually settled, as the Rajas have agreed to accept the topographical map.

5. Between Suthalia and Rajgarh the main dispute was regarding ownership of a hill in the vicinity of Suthalia. This dispute, which has been going on for the past 40 years, has been kept up chiefly by the personal animosity of the two Rases. My endeavour therefore was to bring them to an agreement, whereby this and other cases might be settled amicably without my interference. After some delay both Rulers agreed to a panchayet which should settle as much as they could, and also agreed to settle personally any parts that the panchayet should disagree about. I accepted this agreement, which has proved successful. In addition to the main dispute, which comprised several villages on both sides, there was a similar dispute on a smaller scale close by. This was settled in the same manner.

6. The remaining disputes between these Chiefs referred to the boundaries of the three Suthalia villages, which were surrounded by Rajgarh villages. As it would have been little good to settle just the actual dispute, I prevailed on the parties to settle the whole boundary of these villages, so that in future it will be impossible for any dispute to arise. The settlement is to be carried out by panchayet, and when the boundaries are fixed, they will be mapped by a Boundary Surveyor. So far the boundary of two of the villages has been completed. The delay in the other was caused by the death of one of the panchayet, but I hope that within a short time it will be finished, and the long-standing dispute between these parties finally settled.

7. I enclose a list showing the cases that have been enquired into and settled by me.

List of the Boundary Cases settled by N. DAVIES, Esq., Boundary Settlement Officer, between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and Suthalia, Jagir Rajgarh, in Bhopal Agency, during the year 1886.

No.	Rajgarh.	Versus.	Narsingarh.
1	Bani	Versus.	Tikod.
2	Itawa	"	Do.
3	Parli	"	Lakheshra.
4	Do.	"	Chakrod.
5	Kararia	"	Nalkhera.
6	Bordanesh	"	Bordanesh.
7	Gujribe	"	Panali.
8	Karanwas	"	Do.
9	Bareri	"	Ralaoti.
10	Konwar Kotri	"	Husyarkheri.
12 {	Rajgarh Khas	"	Patan.
12 {	Mithunpoora	"	Peli Karar.
11	Lasoria	"	Husyarkheri.

No.	Rajgarh.	Versus.	Suthalia Jagir Rajgarh.
13	Motherri and Walajhiri	Versus.	Chowki and Dewapoor.
14	Raipoor	"	Khanota.

APPENDIX No. 7.

INDORE DIVISION.

Statement shewing the work done during the year 1885-86 on the roads in the Bhopal Agency.

Name of Work.	Outlay in 1885-86.	Brief history of works.
Constructing Dewas-Ashta Road, Bhopal Section.	R 918	The whole of this road is now in first class travelling order. The few miles on the plateau above Doodi, the consolidation of which failed in the previous year, are now in first rate order.
Constructing Dewas-Ashta Road, Seindia Section.	301	This has been maintained in good order.
Completing Ashta-Sehore Road, Bhopal Section.	24,284	The whole of the second coat metal has been consolidated as far as Sehore, and the greater part of the third coat metal has been collected. The work on the Imlai Inspection Bungalow was started just before the close of the year, and a revised estimate has been made for the road, including a causeway over the Ajnal river, this having been omitted in the original estimate. Second coat metal has been consolidated throughout, and third coat collected. All Inspection Bungalows are approaching completion, and will be fit for occupation by the end of June.
Constructing Biaora-Sehore Road, Bhopal Section.	35,926	
Ditto Narsingarh Section . . .	25,957	
Ditto Rajgarh Section . . .	19,714	

EXE. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Indore, 9th June 1886.

F. M. SCOTT,
Executive Engineer,
Indore Division.



